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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

The Fee Bill!

THE HOUSE DECLINES TO CONCUR!

Various Speeches!

ALL SORTS OF EXCUSES!

A Conference Necessary!

THE LOAVES AND FISHES!

[Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 15, 1871.

HOUSE.

ALLEGHENY SALARY AND FEE BILL

came up, on the question of concurring in the Senate amendment, striking out the House amendments introduced by Messrs. Kerr, Robb and Humphreys.

Mr. ROBB spoke at length against concurrence. He held two dispatches, one from James Reese, and the other from Joseph Butler, representing the feeling of the bar of Pittsburgh in favor of the main features of the bill, and not, however, to effect officers at the present time.

Mr. WHITE made a lengthy speech for concurrence, and read the pledges made by candidates at the last Republican Nominating Convention. He had tried to carry out his pledge.

ALL THE NEWSPAPERS,

Democratic and Republican sustained the bill. Nobody opposed it but a few office holders. The two county officers elected last year themselves pledged their honors to abide by it.

Mr. KERR, favored concurrence in the Senate amendment. The Pittsburgh papers had falsely alleged that he was opposed to the bill. He had

STRAINED HIS CONSCIENCE

somewhat in voting for the amendment excepting the officers elected last year, and would now acknowledge his error by voting for the bill as amended by the Senate. The officers selected last year were as much pledged for the bill as the delegation here.

Mr. HUMPHREYS said that when the amendments were proposed in the House, there was no opposition.

Mr. WHITE replied that he had yielded because his opposition then might endanger the bill, and the matter could better be settled in the Senate.

Mr. ROBB said the papers of Allegheny had favored the bill, but when they found it infringed upon certain privileges of theirs, they could not agree upon some parts of it. Was he bound to stick to a pledge when the peoples' minds had since changed? He believed he was now following the will of the people.

Mr. WHITE—"Was not your pledge the official action of the Republican party of Allegheny county? You are now only following hearsay."

Mr. ROBB replied that there had been a change in the sentiments of the people on this subject. The resolutions of the Party Convention, however, were not for the Salary Bill. They were for a

REDUCTION OF FEES,

compelling officers to make returns to the controller, that we might discover how fees might be safely reduced, and still give them proper remuneration for their labor. We have fully carried out these pledges. Mr. White had as much violated his pledge as others, if any violation there was. He was bound to include every officer in his bill, even the sheriff's advertising. He was making invidious distinctions. He desired to read an extract from the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, as a part of his speech, but Mr. Humphreys raised a point that it was not relevant to the subject of concurrence, and Mr. Robb desisted.

Mr. WHITE—"Did you not agree to the bill as amended in committee?"

Mr. ROBB—"No, sir."

Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, opposed concurrence. He did not think it fair to cut down an officer elected under existing laws.

Mr. WHITE—"These officers agreed to this very bill."

Mr. SMITH—"I do not care what they agreed to. It is unjust."

The House

REFUSED TO CONCUR

in the Senate amendment.

Yeas—Messrs. [illegible], Buck, Clark, Conway, Darrah, Engel, Engleman, [illegible], Hager, Hall, Harvey, Herster, Hewitt, Keech, Kerr, Leidig, Leonard, Leatherman, McConnel, McGowan, McJunkin, McKean, Marshall, Mickey, Miller of Philadelphia, Moore, Morris, Noyes, [illegible], Reinhold, Reyburn, Rose, Ross, Sanner, Schwartz, Sloan, Stone, Warner, Wheeler, White, Wiley, Williams of Luzerne, Wilson, Woolver, Zerbe—45.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Beardslee, Chalfant, Cloud, Conrad, Cummings, Duffey, Dumbell, Elliott, Felter, Fulton, Grey, Griffiths, [illegible], Humphreys, Johnston, Josephs, [illegible], Keffer, Lamon, McAteer, [illegible], Magee, Mann, Meek, Miller of Erie, [illegible], Montgomery, Mooney, Parsons, Putney, Quigley, Robb, Schnatterly, Shurlock, [illegible], Smith of Dauphin, Smith of Philadelphia, Starr, Strang, Taylor, Thompson, Walker, Wells, Wilson, Williams, of Crawford, [illegible], Webb—[illegible].

So there will be a Committee of Conference.

TEMPORARY ADJOURNMENT.

Evening Session.—A joint resolution passed adjourning both Houses over on Friday, till Thursday of next week, as a tribute to Washington's Birthday, and to allow the Committee to examine the Erie Harbor in obedience to the Governor's recommendation.

The Constitutional Convention bill was made the special order for Thursday afternoon of next week.

REAL ESTATE LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Bills introduced—By Mr. WARNER, incorporating the dollar real estate loan association of Allegheny, principal corporators, Hugh McNeil, J. W. Patterson, John M. Dickey, James B. McCray, John G. Stevenson, W. J. Snodgrass, to deal in real estate, stocks, &c.

By Mr. TAYLOR; supplement for the

PITTSBURGH COAL AND MINING COMPANY,

which repeals the house clause in the charter as inconsistent with the Corporation Committee of 1868.

Incorporating the

NATIONAL METER COMPANY

of Pittsburgh, principal Corporators T. J. Bingham, John J. [illegible], John J. Marshall, Thomas Aiken, J. G. White.

ST. CLAIR BOROUGH.

Increasing the rate of taxation in St. Clair borough.

SUNDRY CORPORATIONS.

Incorporating the Braddock's Field Gas Company.

Incorporating the Valley Petroleum Company of Pittsburgh, with a capital of $[illegible]. Principal incorporators, W. Edmonds, Wm. Phillips, William K. Nimick, and Joseph Fleming.

By Mr. KERR, incorporating the Elizabeth Gas Company.

By Mr. WHITE, incorporating the Sewickley Gas Company.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: The bill paying the widows of Representative Campbell and Senator Mott, deceased, the salary and mileage due them had they lived. Passed unanimously.

ENABLING MARRIED WOMEN TO CONVEY REAL ESTATE.

Mr. MARSHALL: authorizing married women to convey real estate without their husbands' consent.

Repealing part of the act punishing cruelty to animals, which gives half the fine to the informer.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: Supplement to the act allowing parties in interest to be witnesses, repealing that portion excluding parties in actions against executors where the assignor is dead.

Relating to registry of lots in Birmingham.

Extending the Allegheny Act to same.

Relating to the building of sewers in Birmingham.

Extending the Allegheny Act to the same.

SENATE.

ALLEGHENY PARK.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. GRAHAM: Incorporating the Allegheny County Park Company, with power to purchase lands and lay out roads, and build bridges, tunnels, &c. Messrs. Thomas M. Howe, Nat. P. Sawyer and some twenty other prominent citizens of Pittsburgh are corporators.

A NEW TOWNSHIP.

Also, erecting a new township to be called Geary, out of parts of Chartiers and Union in Allegheny. Declared out of order by the Speaker, the courts having power.

NEW MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

By Mr. ANDERSON: Incorporating the Revolving Mold Board Plow Company; principal corporators: S. M. Leveridge, William Reed, A. C. Loomis.

41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1871.

SENATE.

KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY presented a resolution of the Kansas Legislature asking that the right of way through the Indian territory be granted to the Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. Referred.

INQUIRY AS TO THE TENNESSEE.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the instructions to the Commander of the ship Tennessee on her present cruise; also to name the United States ships in the waters of the Island of San Domingo since the commencement of the recent negotiations with Dominica, together with the armaments of such ships.

INDIANA RESOLUTIONS ON THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The joint resolutions of the Indiana Legislature, withdrawing that State's alleged ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment were then taken up, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Morton to address the Senate on the question therein presented. The latter part of the morning hour was awarded him for that purpose.

Resolutions were offered and agreed to as follows;

SAFETY ON RAILROADS.

By Mr. SUMNER, instructing the Committee on Commerce to consider the expediency of providing By-Laws for the regulation of railroads in the United States, so as to prevent the loss of human life and promote the security of passengers.

REPORTS IN PUBLIC JOURNALS.

By Mr. ANTHONY, instructing the Committe on Rules, to inquire whether, and if so what facilities and measures could be adopted to insure correct reports in public journals of proceedings in the Senate.

Mr. MORTON then proceeded with his remarks upon the resolutions of the Indiana Legislature, characterizing it as absurd to attempt now to deny the validity of their former acceptance of the Fifteenth amendment.

HAS THE STATE COURTS AT HIS BACK.

In answer to the argument that the ratification of the Amendment by the Senate of Indiana was illegal because there was no constitutional quorum, he said the question had been decided by the Supreme Court of that State in the case of the appropriation bill passed the same day, the Court holding that it had no power to go behind the enrolment bill. He considered that the resolutions amounted to nothing except as showing the

SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRACY,

in upholding nullification and secession. They did not represent the sentiment of the people.

The Senator then proceeded to comment on the gravity of the issue thus presented, as involving the very safety of the Union.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Morton's speech, Mr. Blair rose to reply.

Mr. POMEROY hoped that Mr. Blair would be allowed to proceed.

Several Senators—"Oh, yes; let him go on."

In deference to the increasing interest in the debate to the personal appeals of Senators to allow the debate to proceed, Mr. Cole finally withdrew the motion to take up the appropriation bills, and Mr. Blair proceeded.

"THIS WAS THE MOST UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL."

Among other things he said that the reason Mr. Morton after accepting the appointment as Minister to Europe, changed his mind, was because of the result of the election in Indiana, and to prevent a Democrat from occupying his place.

A GENERAL ONSLAUGHT ON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

He then arraigned the Republican party in general for infidelity to its professions, that after carrying the Presidential elections by saying in the Chicago platform that negro suffrage was entirely a matter within the control of States, they had forced it on the people in the next session of Congress by the 15th Amendment.

STRAYS FROM THE POINT.

Some references to Missouri brought on a side issue as to the Test Oath in Missouri, and various questions and brief speeches from Senators Carpenter, Morton and others.

CONJURES UP IMAGINARY HORRORS.

Senator BLAIR proceeded to say that he was fully aware that although the thing commenced at the South, it would not end there. That the members of the Radical party would extend the use of the bayonet at elections, and it had already been introduced into States which furnished prompt aid in crushing the rebellion.

In answer to a question from Senator Morton, whether he considered the Fifteenth Amendment now a law of the land, Mr. Blair admitted that he did, but considered that it was accomplished by infamous perfidy.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blair's speech Mr. Schurz was awarded the floor, and there appeared to be general disposition in the Chamber to continue the debate, but Cole objected, in order to proceed with the appropriation bills.

DISCUSSION OF THE TELEGRAPH BILL.

One objection being sufficient to prevent further discussion, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, the question being upon Mr. Nye's amendment to limit the charge for a message of ten words to five dollars.

Mr. SUMNER appealed to Mr. Nye not to kill the bill by insisting upon the amendment.

Mr. NYE declined to withdraw his amendment and proceeded to advocate it.

Mr. COLE moved to postpone the bill and take up the legislative appropriation bill, which was agreed to and the latter proceeded with, the question being on the amendment reported from the Committee on Appropriations, increasing judicial salaries.

After some discussion on the bill, without further action, the Senate at 4:30 took recess.

At the evening session several bills were taken up from committees, but no specific action of importance was taken by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE BILL.

After reading the journal, the House proceeded as special order, to the consideration of the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States under the Fifteenth Amendment, to vote in several States of the Union.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, a member of the Judiciary Committee, made an argument against the bill.

A PHILLIPIC.

He denounced it as a most unwarrantable and unjustifiable measure yet proposed by Congress. It was absolutely atrocious. It had no warrant in the Constitution, and no precedent except in the act to which it was amendatory. It was crowning the act of centralization and consolidation. It brushed away at once and finally all States machinery and local authority, and substituted in their place Federal bayonets. It created a host of new offices before unknown, and filled the land with spies and informers. It sought to overawe free American citizens, and control their votes by menace of the sword and the presence at voting precincts of soldiers of the army. It had its origin in interest, and was the unscrupulous deed of a desperate party. Its very title was false pretense. If not a lie, it was a bill to prevent, hinder and delay citizens in voting. It would bring war and bloodshed. It was intended to awe men in those States, and drive them from the polls. They would not submit without a struggle. Many law abiding citizens would feel more like firing a ballet than casting a ballot through a paid spy and informer, which this bill would place before and behind the ballot box. The hypocritical cry "let us have peace" would not avail in the face of such measures.

SUNSET COX WOULD FIGHT IT OUT ON THAT LINE.

Mr. COX also argued against the bill. It would be futile except in helping the democracy, but it did not want help at an expense from the government. It was a bill aimed at New York City and State. He gave notice that the Legislature of New York would either enforce its own election laws for the election of its own officers, by having a day for such election different from that for the election of members of Congress, or it would meet Federal power fairly with State power against the usurpations of Congress.

MAYHALL ADDS HIS MITE.

Mr. MAYHALL also argued against the bill, which he denounced as abominable.

Mr. WOODWARD inquired what in the name of heaven was the need for a long complicated enactment, professedly for the purpose of carrying out the Fifteenth Amendment. Who was resisting? Who made extraordinary legislation necessary? No gentleman could answer. Mr. Eldridge had not characterized the bill too strongly when he said it was a fraud and cheat. If the bill had been brought in for the purpose of abolishing States, or taking away one of their reserved rights by name, he would have had more respect for it than he had for this bill.

MR. MAYNARD IN SUPPORT.

Mr. MAYNARD supported the bill. He argued that the safety of the republic depended on the purity of the ballot box and the proper exercise of the elective franchise, and he called attention to the fact that every effort which was made by the Republican party in the House to accomplish that object had been met, opposed and resisted by Democratic members. He would let others institute the inquiry why it was that one party should seek to secure purity of the ballot box, while the other party resisted such efforts. He referred to the circumstance of a party of marines firing on the people at an election at Washington in 1858, to show that interference of Federal authorities at elections was not a new idea.

SOME SPECIAL PLEADING BY MR. WOOD.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether any doubts had been expressed by either of the parties in New York as to the integrity and honesty of the late elections in that State, and whether it was not admitted by the leaders of the Republican party in New York, that the election was fair; hence there could be no excuse for the passage of the bill.

Mr. CHURCHILL replied that under the provisions of the law which the bill was intended to amend and extend, there had been in the State of New York last fall more honest elections than there had been for years before.

Mr. POTTER asked why, if the bill of last session was operating well, this bill should be passed.

Mr. CHURCHILL replied that the object of the bill was to perfect the law of last summer.

Mr. LAWRENCE argued that the bill was copied from a bill introduced by himself last December. The question was whether the citizens of the United States should be protected by national law in the exercise of the elective franchise against force and fraud.

NO NEW PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

There was nothing new in the theory of Federal interference. When the

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

passed, there had been no outcry from the Democratic party against Federal interference.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether he defended this bill on the authority of slave law.

FUNEREAL.

Mr. LAWRENCE—"Oh! sir, the fugitive slave law is dead, and slavery is dead, and the party that supported slavery and the fugitive slave law is dead, and for it there is no resurrection. [Laughter.] It only remains for American citizens of African descent to dig its grave, lower its coffin, shovel in the dirt, and bury it for ever." [Laughter.]

Mr. ELDRIDGE—"The gentleman himself did not succeed very well in burying it at the last election."

MR. LAWRENCE PREFERS LIVE COMPANY.

Mr. LAWRENCE—"I never was defeated when I was a candidate. I was preceded here by a Democrat, and will be succeeded by one, but I do not care to discuss things that are dead. I would rather discuss living issues.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY THE APOSTLE OF PURITY.

Mr. KERR argued against the bill. He did not agree with the gentleman from Tennessee [Maynard] when he suggested that Democratic members were always resisting the efforts to maintain the purity of the ballot box. They resisted no efforts of the kind. The record of the Democratic party contradicts all such assertions, and he wanted the gentleman to recollect what he well knew, and what the country well knew that wherever the Republican policy had prevailed, wherever the reconstruction laws had been established, laws controlling elections, had not only been below those enacted by the States generally, but had been in their details, purposes and policy simply infamous and outrageous violations of common honesty and common decency, and hence it was that there were on the floor of the House to-day so many members whom the people never elected and never would elect.

Mr. COX interrupted Mr. Kerr, to say to Mr. Churchill that the gang of Repeaters to which he had referred was led by a Republican—Theodore Allen, who had been several times convicted of burglary. That gang consisted of miserable rowdies, and that the Republican party ought to be ashamed of them.

MR. VOORHEES IN THE CHARACTER OF A PROPHET.

Mr. VOORHEES argued against the bill and referred to the absence of attention to the debate on the part of Republican members, as one of the most deplorable features in the present condition of public affairs. He predicted that a hundred members would vote for this bill, who had not heard a word of the debate.

DRAWS ON ANCIENT HISTORY.

Unlike Alexander, who wept because he had no foreign conquests to make, the Republican party when it had no more conquests to make over the States of the South, turned the edge of its sword against all States. Commenting on the details of the bill, he remarked that General Sherman, General Sheridan, or General Hancock would have, under its provisions, to obey some poor, greasy, slimy creature appointed as a United States Marshal.

IMPROVES ON THE BOOK OF JOB.

It had once been exclaimed "Oh that mine enemy would write a book," but he would say "Oh that my enemy would continue just such legislation as this until the mighty colossal power which once strode across the land under the name of Republican party will totter and go to its fall forever."

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM EXODUS.

The bill provides for army officials all over the land as thick as locusts and as mean as the lice of Egypt. It authorized the arrest without warrant of free-born American citizens.

MR. COOK SUPPORTS THE BILL.

Mr. COOK, member of the Judiciary Committee, said he had concurred very heartily in authorizing the bill to be reported. He regarded the despotism exercised in corrupting elections in the United States, as the basest and meanest despotism on the face of the earth, as the despotism of a body of men working in the dark was more despicable than that of one man who was responsible in some measure for his conduct. It was notorious that the popular will was not fairly represented in the elections which were controlled in a great degree by repeaters and fraudulent voters, and the result was that the people of the United States were more disgraced and humiliated by such despotism than any people were by any other despotism.

Mr. LOGAN objected to the twelfth section of the bill, as one by which it was doubtful whether a soldier committing an act under it would be amenable to civil or military jurisdiction, and said that with this section retained, he would vote against the bill.

Mr. STILES argued against the bill, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, complaining of military interference at the late election in that State.

Mr. FINKELNBURG moved to strike out of the tenth section, all that requires the authorities to obey a call made by the United States Marshal or his Deputy.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that that amendment would remove his objection to the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM who reported the bill, closed the debate in an argument advocating it. He combatted the constitutional and other objections alleged against it. He esteemed as highly as any man the rights of the people under State governments, but he esteemed quite as much the right of the National government, to secure equal rights to all the people of the United States. It was written plainly in the Fifteenth amendment, that no State shall make or enforce any law that shall abridge the immunities of citizens of the United States, and Congress shall have power by law to enforce this provision. That was exactly

WHAT THIS LAW PROPOSES

to do, and that was all there was of it. The bill in all its main features had already received sanction by a very strong vote of both branches of Congress. Its whole object was to prevent any violation of the rights of citizens in the matter of elections. It was to put an end to fraud, bribery intimidation and corruption on the part of officials, and hired interventors where the people assemble to elect their representatives to Congress. As the gentlemen on the Democratic side choose to carry an appeal from this forum to the people, he would accept the appeal, and would go to the people with the question whether they desired to have their elections hereafter guarded and shielded by national law or not. In conclusion he called for a vote.

The first question was taken on Mr. Finkelnburg's amendment, and agreed to.

The bill then passed by nearly a party vote. Yeas 144. Nays 64.

It contains nineteen sections, covering twenty-four printed pages, and principally amends some details of the bill of 30th of May, 1870, on the same subject.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

It provides for the appointment by the United States Circuit Judges of two Supervisors of Election, of different politics, in cities and towns having over twenty thousand inhabitants, and describes their powers and duties. It also authorizes the United States Marshal to appoint special Deputy Marshals to assist the Supervisors of Election, and prescribes their powers and duties and authorizes them to call to their aid bystanders or the posse comitatus. The right of the District authority to call on Military authorities is struck out. It also provides for the appointment in each Judicial District of a Chief Supervisor of elections, and prescribes his powers and duties. It extends the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court to all cases in law or equity arising under the act. It also provides that hereafter all elections for Representatives to Congress, to which elections the whole bill is confined, shall be by ballot written or printed, anything in the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. Banks introduced a bill to incorporate the European and American Telegraph Companies. Referred.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL.

Mr. COOK, from the Conference Committee on the bill to create a Territorial Government in the District of Columbia, made a report which will be voted on to-morrow.

The House at 4:45 took recess until half-past seven. The evening session will be for reports from the Judiciary Committee.

ALBANY.

Legislative Investigation into the New Hamburg Railroad Disaster—Commodore Vanderbilt Requests a Temporary Suspension—Another Railway Accident—Widening of Broadway—Homeopathic Medical Society.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, February 15.—The investigation by the Joint Railroad Committee of the Legislature into the Hudson River Railroad disaster at New Hamburg was continued yesterday. Charles Johnson gave testimony concerning the disaster similar to what has been published already.

A dispatch has been received from Commodore Vanderbilt asking a suspension of the investigation until the railroad company could be represented by counsel. The request was complied with, and an adjournment has been ordered until this afternoon at four o'clock, when counsel is expected to be present.

The affairs of the

CHILDRENS' AID SOCIETY

are also under investigation before the Senate Committee.

The Montreal express train which was to leave New York last night at eleven o'clock, left thirty-five minutes behind time. On reaching the bridge at Spuyten Duyvil creek the engineer slowed down, when the Yonkers train, which was behind, came thundering around a curve at full speed. A collision took place which almost totally demolished one car, and smashed the platforms of several others. The engineer of the Yonkers train jumped off, and the conductor was thrown down an embankment, while a number of passengers were thrown from their bunks and several severely injured. The passengers describe the collision and its effects as terrible, and wonder that many lives were not lost.

ALBANY, February 15.—The Broadway widening bill passed the Senate by 17 to 14.

The Homeopathic State Medical Society in session in this city.

SAN FRANCISCO.

New Mint Superintendent—Coal from the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 16.—It is reported that Tom. Shannon, ex-State Senator, will succeed Gen. LaGrange as Superintendent of the Mint.

The first cargo of anthracite coal ever received here from an American Pacific port has been landed from the Barkentine Lulu, from Queen Charlotte Island. The Colonial Government of British Columbia had offered twenty-five hundred dollars premium for the first cargo exported that resembles Lackawanna. Arrangements have been made to deliver full supplies from the same source hereafter.

MINING DISTRICTS.

Work Partially Resumed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MOUNT CARMEL, PA., February 15.—All the collieries here resumed work this morning, except one which will resume to-morrow.

TAMAQUA, PA., February 15.—The miners still adhere to the dollar basis. Two collieries here are preparing to resume work.

NEW JERSEY;

Fifteenth Amendment Ratified.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TRENTON, February 15.—The Senate ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. A committee has been appointed in the Senate in reference to the removal of the State Capital to Elizabeth city.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Armistice Extended!

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE!

King or Emperor!

FRENCH TOWNS ASSESSED!

Provisions Plentier!

THE ENTRY INTO PARIS!

Spirit of the French Press!

RIOTS FEARED!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

GARIBALDI RESIGNS.

BORDEAUX, February 14.—Letters were received yesterday by the Government from Garibaldi, stating that as it seemed his mission is finished, he resigns his command of the army of Vosges. The Government forwarded a reply accepting his resignation, and expressing in behalf of the country, thanks for the heroic services rendered by the General, and regrets that he feels compelled to leave the service of France. Garibaldi left Bordeaux last night for Marseilles, whence he will embark at once for his home on the Island of Caprera.

THE EMPEROR ILL.

VERSAILLES, February 14.—The Emperor William is quite unwell, but persists in his intention to enter Paris.

A RESUMPTION OF HOSTILITIES

is strongly apprehended at headquarters.

GUNS TO BE DESTROYED.

Orders have been given for the destruction of the heavy guns in Fort Mont Valerien.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH PARIS.

LILLE, February 14.—Railway communication with Paris is partially suspended. The trains hence for Paris are stopped by the Prussians, but trains from Paris bound north are not interfered with.

CAUSE OF THE RAILWAY INTERRUPTION.

LONDON, February 15.—The interruption to railway communication from Lille to Paris, was caused by the excess of traffic, which blocked up the road.

REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

The Republican ticket for the Assembly in the Department of Somme was badly defeated.

THE ARMISTICE TO BE EXTENDED A WEEK.

The Berlin special correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs to that journal that in consequence of the pacific result of the French elections, Count Von Bismarck has conceded the extension of the armistice by a week; that it will be made a definite agreement, dependent only on certain military conditions.

MORE PRUSSIAN CONTRIBUTIONS LEVIED.

A dispatch from Havre says that the Prussians continue to violate the armistice, and are still imposing contibutions on the people. The dispatch adds that where districts are unable to pay, the Mayors are arrested and imprisoned as hostages.

GERMAN EXACTIONS.

Several deputations of citizens from Dieppe and the surrounding country, waited on the German Commander at Rouen, and vainly appealed for an abatement of the exactions imposed on them. The *Salut Public* of Lyons says Gen. Bressoles, Commander of the 24th corps, has been arrested on the Swiss frontier, and that notice of his dismissal from command has been sent to Lyons, and thence to Bordeaux. Details continue to reach London of increasing exactions of the Germans in the Department of the Seine Infereure.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN LONDON.

LONDON, February 15.—The *Echo* this evening says Prince Napoleon is in London, and will make this city his permanent residence.

UNDER WHICH KING, BEZONIAN?

BERLIN, February 14.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* estimates that the French elections have resulted in at least a two-thirds vote in favor of monarchical institutions, and says scarcely one-third of the number chosen to the Assembly are Republicans. The Imperialists are also badly beaten, and the future France seems to be between the Bourbons and Orleanists.

ENTRY INTO PARIS—SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

LONDON, February 15.—The press of Paris allude to the proposed entry of the German army into Paris in excited terms. The *Reforme* opposes the entry of German troops as such, and foresees a bloody encounter between them and the citizens. The majority of the journals counsel the citizens to remain in doors and display mourning emblems from their residences during the passage of the German troops. Dissatisfaction prevails in Paris at the meagreness with which provisions are distributed, but the distress and mortality is decreasing. Sealed letters can now be transmitted by mail to Paris. It is stated that the Paris governments will publish the minute of its sittings from the 4th of September to the conclusion of the armistice. The *Siecle* urges the Bordeaux government to do the same.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

BELFORT SURRENDERS.

DIJON, February 15.—Belfort has surrendered. The garrison will be allowed to march out with all the honors of war. The armistice has been extended to the departments of Cote D'Or, Jura and Daube.

ENGLAND.

POWERS OF THE JOINT COMMISSION LIMITED.

LONDON, February 14.—In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Granville said the High Commission which was about to meet in Washington is without power to settle the question of fisheries, but is only authorized to frame a plan of adjustment on which the decision of the members must be unanimous, for submission to their respective Governments.

THE SUNKEN ENGLISH VESSELS.

In the Commons Viscount Enfield, under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, promised to lay before the House all papers relative to the case of the British colliers which were sunk in the Seine by the Prussians. The Viscount said the Government had no doubt that Bismarck would amply redeem his promise to compensate the owners for losses and injuries sustained.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION IN CORK.

There were riotous demonstrations in Cork yesterday, on the occasion of a welcome given to a released Fenian Captain. The streets were cleared by the mounted police, with drawn sabres.

THE BRITISH LION AGAIN SNUBBED.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that Germany has refused the request of the British Government to communicate the conditions upon which it is willing to make peace.

BELGIUM.

DISTURBANCES IN PARIS.

BRUSSELS, February 14.—It is reported that disturbances have occurred in Paris, but the rumor is not confirmed, and is believed to be premature. It is known that the people of Paris are much excited, and grave apprehensions are felt in the French capital of serious disorders.

ALGIERS BESIEGED.

The *Echo Du Parlement* this evening says that the city of Algiers has been declared in a state of siege.

BRUSSELS, February 14.—It is stated that Gen. Faidherbe, in a recent communication to the French Government, stated that the army of the north is in readiness again to meet either foreigners or internal disturbers.

PRAGUE, February 15.—Count Meusdorf died to-day.

TURKEY.

THE ROUMANIAN DIFFICULTIES.

BUCHAREST, February 14.—The excitement in Roumania has considerably decreased, and it now seems probable that the settlement of all difficulties will be arranged. The idea of change of dynasty has disappeared from the public mind.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, February 15.—The Steamships City of Antwerp and Holland arrived at Moville on the 15th.

The Steamships Scandinavian and Colorado have arrived at Liverpool.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Discussions About the Fishery Question.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HALIFAX, N. S., February 15.—In the Nova Scotia Assembly yesterday, Mr. Heil made a strong speech condemning the local Government for not giving moral support to the Dominion Government on the fishery question, and concluded by moving the adoption of a resolution to communicate with the Governor General, urging him to see that the rights of Nova Scotia in the fisheries are not conceded in the negotiations of the Commission just appointed. Attorney-General Wilkins and Hon. Mr. Vail replied that the Government had the matter under consideration, and intended moving in it. Their fear was that the fisheries would be given up in settlement of the Alabama claims. Resolutions would be moved protesting against anything of the kind. The appointment of Sir John A. McDonald was argued as evidence that the interests of the maritime provinces were not duly cared for.

The Wabash and Erie Canal.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 15.—The House to-day unanimously adopted the joint resolution calling on Indiana to fulfill her contract to keep the Wabash and Erie canal in good navigable condition.

[illegible]AL CAPITAL.

[illegible] the Committee on [illegible]ians Want General [illegible] Virginia Investiga[illegible] of Internal Reve[illegible] Iowa.

[By Teleg[illegible] Pittsburgh Gazette.]

[illegible]TON, February 15, 1871.

BUSINESS [illegible] COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

The House [illegible]tee on Claims have 842 cases upon their docket, about 120 of which have been acted upon favorably, 380 unfavorably, and the remainder have not been reached. But even this large number does not include all the claims introduced in the House. Nearly every committee has some to consider. The Pension Committee have more than eight hundred; the Pension Claims Military Committee have about five hundred war claims, while the Committees on Private Land Claims, Naval Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Post-offices, Patents, Judiciary and Appropriations have each a large number. A moderate estimate puts the number of claims filed in the House during the present Congress at over three thousand. Probably there are one thousand more in the Senate. The establishment of a Court of Claims for the express purpose of relieving Congress of this business of passing upon private claims, has had no apparent effect upon lessening the flood of demands for relief which pour in upon both Houses.

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE.

The following message was sent to the Senate by the President:

DECLINES TO SIGN THE TEST OATH BILL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—I have this day transmitted to the Senate the announcement that Senate Bill No. 218; An Act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, who are not disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, has become a law, and in the manner prescribed by the Constitution without the signature of the President. If this were a bill for the repeal of the test oath, required of the person elected or appointed to offices of honor or trust, it would meet my approval. The effect of the law, however, is to relieve from taking the prescribed oath all those persons whom it was intended to exclude from such offices, and to require it from all others. By this law the soldier who fought and bled for his country is to swear to his loyalty before assuming his official functions, whilst generals who commanded the hosts for the overthrow of his Government are admitted to a place without it. I cannot affix my name to a law which discriminates against the upholders of the Government. I believe, however, that it is not a wise policy to keep from office by oath those who are not disqualified by the constitution, and are the choice of legal voters, but whilst relieving them from an oath which they cannot take I recommend to release also those to whom the oath has no application. U. S. GRANT.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

B. C. Whitney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California. *Postmasters*—John McNeely, Petersburg, Illinois; H. B. Fargo, Greenville, Michigan; W. H. Martins, St. Charles, Missouri; J. E. Williams, Baxter Springs, Kansas; E. J. Stewart, Chetowah, Kansas; S. A. McDowell, Columbus, Kansas; A. H. Hamilton, Ottumwa, Iowa; Charles Wear, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

GEN. CANBY'S RULE IN VIRGINIA.

Representative Booker of Virginia, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee this morning, and presented a memorial from citizens of Virginia, asking investigation into the official conduct of General Canby while in command of that State.

SUPERVISOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Gen. J. H. Hedrick was to-day appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district of Iowa, vice Willis Drummond, resigned.

CINCINNATI.

Railroad Matters—Crimes and Casualties.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 15.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, to-day, an almost unanimous vote was cast to guarantee $3,700,000 of preferred stock of the Michigan Railroad Company, the issue of which has been authorized by the latter company under the act of the Ohio Legislature of April 16th, 1870, to enable railroad companies to redeem their bonded debts.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: John King, Jr., John Hopkins, R. M. Bishop, Wm. J. McClintick, Jno Camden, Nathaniel Wright, Allen A. Chapman, Wylie H. Oldham, Jno. Dennell Smith, Jno. Madiera, W. W. Scarborough, A. D. Lehmor, Thomas Whitridge.

William Mallery was run over by a train of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette R. R., on the Third street bridge to-day, suffering the loss of an arm. He will probably die.

General W. B. Hazen, of the United States army, was married to the daughter of Washington McLean, of the *Enquirer*.

The Grand Jury has indicted the keepers of three gambling houses here, charging them with thus violating the law among them.

Bolly & Lewis, the former proprietors of the *Morning Leader*, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for libel, the alleged crime, it is understood, consisting in having published some severe reflections upon one of the attorneys at this bar.

Weather mild to-day.

CHICAGO.

Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.—Board of Trade Subscribe for French Relief—Burned to Death.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, February 15.—The annual meeting of the Dubuque & Sioux City R. R. Co., was held at Dubuque yesterday, and Abram S. Hewitt, J. Pierport, Morgan Lopez, O. Blackstone and James A. Roseveit were elected directors for the ensuing year. The full board consists of the five gentlemen named and Messrs. K. Jessup, D. Willis, James Sooy, Jas. H. Knox, Walter E. Burns and Jno. F. Slater.

The Chicago Board of Trade met to-day to contribute five thousand dollars to the relief of the suffering people of France.

Mrs. Maguire was burned to death at Shakopee, Minn., yesterday morning, while intoxicated. She upset a lamp, the flaming contents of which covered her in an instant.

The Western Enterprise foundry and machine shop, at La Salle, Ill., was burned last night. Loss, $12,000; insured in the North American of New York for two thousand five hundred dollars.

An unknown man was instantly killed this morning at the corner of West Madison and Desplaines street by being run over by a coal cart.

Yesterday evening, Malcom Ross, aged eleven years, was killed, and two other boys seriously injured by the caving in of a snow bank under which they had dug a cave and were playing.

Patrick McGinnis, an insane man, an inmate of the Alexian Brothers' hospital, about two weeks since, refused to take food or medicine and continued to do so until last night, when he died from actual starvation.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, December 15.—The Fleetwood arrived at seven o'clock from Marietta and expects to depart to-night.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Arrived, City of Cairo, from Vicksburg. Departed—St. Johns, for Hannibal, Grand Tower, for Memphis, Antelope, for Louisville. River falling slowly. Weather mild and snow and ice rapidly disappearing.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—River fallen three inches; four feet two inches in Indiana Chute; six feet two inches in canal. Mild and cloudy. Mercury 52 deg. Levee extremely dull. The Exchange from Nashville passed up to Pittsburgh. Forty-eight boats and sixteen barges with one million two hundred thousand bushels of coal are here for the lower ports. Seven boats and one barge are below the falls, the rest above.

MEMPHIS, February 15.—Clear and pleasant. River falling. Up—M. J. Wicks, R. C. Gray, Utah, Tom Jasper, Robt. Burns. Down—John Kyle, L. H. Allen, Belle Lee.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—Arrived—Richmond. Departed—Mollie Ebert and Importer.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 15.—Down—Edinburg, Virginia. Up—Mollie Moore. River falling. Weather clear an pleasant.

CLEVELAND, O.

New Masonic Temple.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, O., February 15.—A largely attended meeting of the Masonic fraternity was held in Case Hall last evening, to consider the project of building a new Masonic Temple in that city. The result was the taking of preliminary steps to form the Masonic Temple Association of Cleveland, with $250,000 capital in shares of fifty dollars each. Books of subscription were opened and a considerable amount of stock taken.

PHILADELPHIA.

Peabody Educational Fund.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—A private meeting of the Peabody Educational Fund Trustees was held to-day at the Continental Hotel. The board will continue in session for three or four days.

Thomas Barker & Son's woolen mill, Montgomery county, was burned this afternoon. Loss $14,000. Insurance $4,000. A building owned by Henry Henrys was damaged to the amount of $8,000. Insured.

HARTFORD.

Political.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARTFORD, February 15.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Third District, Hartford and Tolland counties, nominated to-day Dr. A. R. Goodrich, of Vernon. Hon. Julius L. Strong, the present member, is the Republican candidate. In the Second Senatorial District, to-day Hon. Ezra Hall was nominated.

—The rumor that Eastern roads have purchased the interest of Mr. Bridge of St. Louis in the Missouri Pacific R. R., is untrue. Mr. Bridge will, however, divide his large interest so that the burden of carrying the floating debt of the company will be borne equally by other parties, but the control and management of it and the road will remain in his hands.

NEW YORK CITY.

Financial Policy of the Government—Fund for the Widow of the Engineer Killed by the New Hamburg Disaster—A Brutal Sea Captain—A Divorce Lawyer Comes to Grief, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 15, 1871.

MR. BOUTWELL'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that Secretary Boutwell, in conversation recently with a number of gentlemen from New York, who disagreed with him as to the policy of retaining in the Treasury a currency balance of $25,000,000, replied to their criticisms by saying that this unusually large balance is necessary in order to provide for the redemption of $45,000,000 of three per cent. certificates authorized to be retired by act of July 12th, 1870. These certificates, he says, are liable to be presented at any time, and the Government, like any other debtor who has out heavy liabilities payable at sight, must keep in hands funds available for that purpose, as currency receipts are much diminished. The only way in which the payment of these can be provided for is by holding this large balance or by selling gold to raise money as it is needed. Secretary Boutwell adds that this large balance injures no one but the Government, and that only by the loss of interest. Any other plan, he thinks, would be to the derangement of the financial machinery of the country, and result in far greater loss.

THE STEVENS GUNBOAT

will be ready for launching in June. Most of the machinery is in position, and the vessel will be completed during this and next month with the exception of a portion of the joiner's work. Mr. Stevens in his will bequeathed the battery to the State of New Jersey. It is not known whether the State can hold the bequest; but if it can accept it, it will probably dispose of it. So that in any event the battery will pass into the hands of our own or some other Government. It is not intended to arm the vessel until after she shall have been finally disposed of in some way.

FUND FOR ENGINEER'S WIDOW.

Doc Simmons, engineer, who perished on the Hudson River Railroad, was at one time an engineer on the Long Island Railroad. The engineers and firemen of the road are going to raise a fund for his widow.

THE BRUTE CAPTAIN.

Capt. Peabody, of the ship Neptune, who is charged with inhumanly treating a number of his crew, came before Commissioner Shields and gave $5,000 bail to appear for examination on Saturday. The examination in the cases of Mayo and Shields, first and second mates, have also been put over to the same time, none of the injured seamen being able to come down from Bellevue to testify before them.

COAL MINING INTERESTS.

An adjourned meeting of the representatives of the coal carrying and mining interests, was held this afternoon at the office of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, when in addition to the gentlemen who took part in the previous meeting, delegates from the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, were present. It is estimated that $200,000,000 of capital were represented. The meeting was secret but it is understood that questions affecting capital and labor were fully discussed, and that the deliberations were harmonious.

RAILROAD DECISION.

Judge Nelson, of the United States Circuit Court, rendered an opinion in the suit of Jas Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He decides the case as per the opinion of Judge Blatchford and an order is to be entered in conformity to the same. He has also decided that an order be entered, on motion of defendant, to dissolve the injunction of July 17th, 1868.

Quite a sensation was produced in the vicinity of No. 180 Broadway, this afternoon, by the arrest of Mr. House, the well-known divorce lawyer. The prisoner is charged with subornation of perjury in a divorce suit at New Haven, Conn., for Mr. Randolph of that city. He was given in charge of a New Haven officer.

FORGERS PLEAD GUILTY.

Lewis M. Van Eaton and Charles D. Vanderpool alias Brockway, in the Court of General Session to-day, pleaded guilty to forgery in the first degree. Sentence deferred.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

Contributions to the French Relief Fund amounts to $73,000.

ARRIVED.

PORTLAND, ME., February 15.—The steamship Austrian from Liverpool arrived.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Arrived steamship England, from Liverpool.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—No more bodies have been found at New Hamburg.

—A man named William Raddington and his infant daughter, aged fourteen months, were dangerously burned on last Monday by the explosion of a lamp filled with so called non-explosive gasoline.

—The Canadian Dominion parliament opened yesterday with the usual formalities. The Governor referred to the Commission to settle the Fishery question, and praised the moderation of the Canadian authorities.

—Gen. John W. Turner, Chief Commissary of the military department, whose head quarters are at St. Louis, has been transferred to the department of the Pacific, and left for San Francisco Monday. Gen. Pemore succeeds him.

UP THE "YOUGH."

Connellsville Items of Interest—Condition of Affairs in the Borough—Brief Notes of Things in General.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CONNELLSVILLE, February 13, 1871.

Our staid little "burgh" has been considerably enlivened within the past month or so by the prospect of the completion of the Road to Cumberland, and the establishment of the long talked of "through route" to Baltimore. In connection however, with the general happiness there is considerable "onpleasantness" manifested at the proposed change of the name by which the euphonious designation "Connellsville" is no longer to appear as a part of the Road's tittle. The people irrespective of age, sex, color, politics, religion, or any other peculiarities are unanimous in their wrath, which has reached a fever heat. A remonstrance numerously signed, and which is to receive the signatures or "marks" of all, is to be laid before the powers that be, and will set forth the grievances of the Connellsvillians in this particular matter. The threatened charge is the one bitter tincture in what would otherwise be a sweet cup of joy. It is argued, and perhaps with logical acumen, that the designation, by which the bantling was honored should not, be entirely ignored by the full grown fowl. They are willing to add Cumberland, but think it wholly an unnecessary and cruel act to strike out "Connellsville" especially as that name has been backed up by a $15,000 subscription. Originally the amount taken footed up $100,000, but as the Borough was only worth $90,000, a compromise was deemed expedient, which resulted in a settlement on the latter basis. Whether their plea will be heard remains to be seen.

The final opening of the road will bring Connellsville fairly out. Already the shrewd ones are beginning to operate, and a notable advance in real estates has been the result. A house on Main street was sold the other day for $8,000, which about three years ago had been purchased for less than $3,000. Corner lots are in demand. Furnace men are looking up this way, and the air is filled with rumors of vast movements in their line of operations. Thus far one really tangible evidence of their activity is the fact that the Riverside Iron Company of West Virginia has located and will commence shortly to build works upon the outskirts of the town. It is quite probable that is this but the precursor of better things.

The visitor to Connellsville any time within several years past must have noticed, on the opposite side of the river, a large brick structure, which seemed to be entirely deserted and rapidly falling into decay,—a mournful evidence of either depression of trade or lack of enterprise in somebody. This, the New Haven woolen factory was built many years ago, and filled with the most approved machinery of the time. It is one of the largest establishments for that purpose in the country. The original owner however, failed to make it pay after a trial and the place lay idle until a short time during the war when it was successfully "run." The close of hostilities shut it up again and it has been in that deserted condition, an expense to the owner for several years. A new era dawned upon it Saturday last, however when it changed hands. Messrs. Smith and Porter, of Pittsburgh, the Locomotive builders, were the purchasers who secured the prize, it is said for $25,000. The original cost of the building and machinery is put down at over $116,000. In the basement there is an engine which machinists say could not be put there for $10,000. The new owners intend to convert it into a foundry and machine shop and for this purpose will add to it a cupalo, and other buildings, and commence work as soon as possible. Workmen have already commenced on the refitting. The bargain is regarded by the knowing ones as a "ten strike."

A revival in business, which promises great things is, however, not the only feature which has marked Connellsville life recently. The religious element seems to have been stirred up and a spiritual tidal-wave has swept through the churches. Special services have been held in all, and each denomination is rejoicing over some of the "fruits." The Methodist Episcopal Church seems to have been the most remarkably favored, and an extensive addition to its membership is the occasion of great joy.

Some life was infused into the Young Men's Christian Association at their meeting on Monday night, when measures were instituted looking to the purchase of a lot and erection of a building. The committee having this matter in charge have already secured a temporary reading-room, which will be fitted up as such and opened shortly. The prospects are that the town will soon be able to boast of a fine edifice, worthy of the aims and name of the Association. Smith Buttermore, Esq., is President of the organization and is an active earnest worker. They propose to get up a series of lectures and parlor entertainments for the season, and to inaugurate the movement have selected the Rev. Geo. P. Hays, of Washington College, to open Friday evening, February 24th. Those who have heard the speaker in Pittsburgh, know that a treat such as this is not often vouchsafed outside a large city, such efforts are pleasant auguries of the future success of the Association. And that leads to the remark that devotional fervor took a practical turn recently, whereby the town was relieved of one establishment, noted as the headquarters for lovers of "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." On a prominent street, a few weeks ago a low doggery, was made the resort of men of the William Nye order who enticed in and then fleeced all who ventured to indulge with them in a game with the cards. They don't do so any more now; and unless they can fleece justice, some of them Among whom is the late proprietor, will have a chance to board free in the county jail for a limited period. They are now out on bail awaiting trial. That was an eminently practical turn, and the excellent townsman and skillful physician, who managed to have the concern closed up, deserves to, and would have his name mentioned here, were not his modesty only equalled by his excellence. Refraining from personal allusion it may not be improper to observe that "virtue is its own reward," and that the reward in this case is considerably enhanced by the thanks of all the good citizens of the town.

In my rambles through the town I came across in the foundry of Messrs. Porter, Tennent & Co. a new improvement on a "side hill" plow, which farmers may find of interest Without entering into details, it may be sufficient to note that by the improvement the implement is made much easier to handle, never having to be lifted from the furrow, and being provided with a moveable mold board which adjusts itself as the horses turn—thus doing away with the jerking and lifting which render other plows of that character so objectionable. If Greely had had one of these implements his "What I know about Farming" experiences might have been more exhilarating.

Society gossip here just now seems to be dull—the reason why cannot be told. Parsons are not afflicted with wedding ceremonies. Neither are there many of those "re-unions" which have heretofore marked the rural gay season, and which, even the city sometimes finds hard to excel. Small but "social" gatherings seems to be the order of the time, and of these there have been more than the proportionate number. The fall of snow on Monday morning encouraged the hopes of the enthusiastic, who saw in the feathery flakes, visions of glorious sleighing &c., but alas, they were *only visions*—never reached any tangible reality and disappeared, with the disappearance of the snow almost as quickly as they had encouraged false hopes. So we rest. H.

RAILROADS.

ERIE seems at last to be waking up to the importance of having the Union and Titusville Railroad extend to that city. The City Council have instructed the Committee on Railroads to report at their next meeting what steps are necessary to be taken by the city authorities to secure this extension.

PREPARATIONS are on foot for commencing operations, at an early period, for the grading, and pushing forward of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad. Let the good work go on. We need something to give a new impetus to matters here. Times have been exceedingly dull during the fall and winter.—*Tyrone Blade.*

THE Railway travel in England and Wales, during 1869, amounted to 278,895,427 passengers against 269,257,313 in 1868, showing an increase of 341,786. Notwithstanding several hundred miles of new railroad had been opened during the year, the season ticket holders were 63,879 in 1869, against 107,173 in 1868. This falling off is attributed to the increase of fares.

THERE was filed, the other day, at the office of Secretary of the State of Ohio, the certificate of incorporation of the Wheeling & Toledo Railroad Company; termini, Brideport, Belmont county, and the city of Toledo, passing through Belmont, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Stark, Holmes, Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, Huron, Seneca, Sandusky, Ottawa, Wood and Lucas counties. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Massachusetts House defeated the bill permitting the opening of the public library on Sundays by a vote of 129 to 59.

THE Nevada Legislators are in trouble. The Treasury is without funds to pay their *per diem*, and they threaten to adjourn *sine die* in consequence.

EX-GOV. ALLISON, of Florida, has been found guilty of a violation of the enforcement act; but, it having been discovered that one member of the jury was not a registered voter, he is to have a new trial.

THE Columbus *Journal* is bringing out various candidates for Governor. One of the last named is General Leggett. The *Journal* is at heart in favor of Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Sandusky, at present Consul at Nassau, for this position, and hopes by bringing before the Convention a multiplicity of candidates to have it so ordered that Chance may carry off the prize in the confusion.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

GOV. REED, of Florida, has ordered a special election on the 4th of April, on certain amendments to the State constitution submitted by the Legislature. One of the amendments gives the Governor of the State a salary of $3,500 pear year; Judges of the Supreme Court, $3,000; Judges of the Circuit Court, $2,500; Cabinet officers (the Governor of Florida has a Cabinet), $2,000 each, and the Lieutenant Governor $500 and mileage.

Thomas Jefferson, among all our Chief Magistrates, is particularly notable for the special care he exercised in his appointment of officials. The test which he rightly applied to every candidate was: Is he honest? Is he capable? Does he drink Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale?

RADICAL CURE Rupture Truss at Dr. Keysers 167 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD!
Callie Curtis,
Will appear at the RINK on FRIDAY and SATURDAY. Also, the ex-champion, Mr. FRANK SWIFT. fe16

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 16, 1871.
NOTICE.—The assessment for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of CEDAR AVENUE, from Ohio street to North avenue, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, February 27, 1871, when it will be returned to the City Controller to serve notices for the collection of the same.
fe16:m97 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

Brickmakers, Attention!
There will be a meeting of the Brick Manufacturers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County at the office of the PITTSBURGH STEAM BRICK CO., corner of First and Wood streets, second floor, on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., punctual, and a full attendance is desired. By order of Chairman.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA; IN BANKRUPTCY. In the matter of Joseph Pennock and Albert G. Beeson, partners as Pennock & Beeson, bankrupts. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss:
A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of Joseph Pennock and Albert G. Beeson, partners, of the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, of said District.
A. MURDOCK,
fe16:m91 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 4th, 1871.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.
The places at which subscriptions may be made, and the names of the authorized Agents of the Government, will be announced hereafter. The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:
First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.
Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.
Subscribers to the Loan will have preference in the following order, namely:
First—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.
Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.
Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds.
When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for by the Government when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds.
The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government.
The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.
After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
fe16:m96-daF

THE DOMESTIC

Noiseless, Lock-Stitch SEWING Machine, for simplicity of its Construction, its perfect mechanism, ease of movement, its great range of work, challenges the world for its equal for family use or for manufacturing. AGENTS WANTED in all counties where one is not already appointed. For Circulars, samples of its work, address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., Toledo, O. fe16:m91:daF

NEW
SPRING GOODS!
Still Lower Prices!
NEW CARPETS,
NEW OIL CLOTHS,
NEW WINDOW SHADES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Arriving Daily!
Make your selections while the stock is fresh is fresh and unbroken and before the Spring rush begins.
Oliver McClintock
& Company,
23 Fifth Avenue.
fe16

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Penn avenue until MARCH 2d, 1871, for the Grading and Curbing of that portion of Penn avenue, extending from Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge in East Liberty to the City Line, about one and three-quarter miles. Bids may be for the Grading or Curbing, separately or together.
The street will be graded to a sub-grade, one foot below the established grade, and sidewalk to the curb grade.
The curb-stone must not be less than (3) feet long, two (2) feet deep and dressed and jointed according to the city specifications. To consist of best Freeport or Baden stone, or other stone accepted by the Commissioners as equally good.
Payment will be made on monthly estimates in cash, twenty (20) per cent. being reserved until the contract is completed and the work adopted by the Commissioners.
Profiles and specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's office, and at the office of Dr. A. J. DAVIS, East Liberty.
The Commissioners reserve the right to accept such bid as may appear to them most advantageous and also to reject all bids.
Proposals will be endorsed "To the Commissioners of Penn avenue," "Proposals for Grading and Curbing," addressed to Dr. JOHN L. MARCHAND, President, Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny Co., Pa.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
fe16:m94 A. J. DAVIS, Secretary.

Our Catalogues.
No. 1—Of Small Fruits, with Price List and Price List of Trees.
No. 2—Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Shrubs, Evergreens, etc.
Are now ready and can be had on application at
137 LIBERTY STREET,
Or will be mailed to any address. Our Stock of ORNAMENTAL PLANTS is much the Finest in this market and is NOT SURPASSED by any in the country. We are prepared to furnish it to parties fitting up Private Grounds on the most favorable terms.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
(Successors to J. Knox,)
ja31:187 137 LIBERTY STREET.

CRANBERRIES.
10 bbls Choice Cultivated.
FEATHERS.
2,000 Pounds Prime Geese,
Just received and for sale by
A. T. CANFIELD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
fe6 143 FIRST AVENUE.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A Young Man to work on a farm. Must understand the care of horses. None others need apply. No. 109 SEVENTH AVENUE. fe15

WANTED—BOARDERS.—A Gentleman and Wife or a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen can obtain boarding at No. 90 OHIO STREET, Allegheny. fe13:m86

WANTED.—A nice, tidy GIRL, to do general housework, for a small family. Must be competent and come recommended. Apply at No. 65 BEAVER STREET, one door from Ohio street, Allegheny city. fe16

WANTED—SITUATION.—A strictly sober, steady, honest man wants a situation. Can read and write. Six years good references from last employer. Please address JOSEPH, GAZETTE office. fe15:m79

WANTED.—A gentleman and wife, and a limited number of single gentlemen can obtain boarding at No. 20 ANDERSON STREET, near Hadd street, Allegheny city. [illegible]

WANTED.—Girls for the city and country, to do cooking, housework, &c.; several men and boys with reference want places. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair) first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MORTGAGES. $20,000 to Loan in large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at [illegible] of interest. CHARLES [illegible], Real Estate Agent, [illegible] street.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES. $25,000 to invest, in large or small amounts, on city or country property. THOMAS R. PETTY, 179 Smithfield street. no5

WANTED.
MORTGAGES.
Address, MERCHANT, Chronicle office.
Communications strictly confidential.
fe1:m22-STTH

5,000 AGENTS WANTED, MALE or female. Sample sent free, with terms to clear $5 to $10 per day. The two best articles salable as flour. To those who want profitable and honorable employment, I can offer good inducements. For particulars, address E. M. WHITE, Newark, New Jersey. fe11:m72-daT

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, TO-LET, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than THIRTY CENTS.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—Dwelling House of Eight Rooms, bath and wash room, gas, water and range, on Bluff street, fourth door above Marion. Enquire at 73 Market street. [illegible]

TO-LET.—Three Story Brick Dwelling, No. 92 OHIO STREET, Allegheny. An eligible location for a physician. Rent per annum, $800. Enquire of JAMES NICHOLS, 90 Ohio street, Allegheny. fe15:m73

TO-LET.—Fine RESIDENCE of 9 rooms at Edgeworth Station, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. with 12 acres Improved Grounds. Enquire of STONER & PATTERSON, Attorneys, 91 Grant street, or GEO. K. FLOWER, [illegible]. fe14:m75

TO-LET.—That old DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, formerly occupied by H. J. Lance and at present by W. W. Neeper as a Steam Dyeing Establishment, 139 Third avenue. Apply to JOHN THOMPSON, Sewickley, or at 135 Third avenue. fe11

TO-LET.—A Six Room House, No. 241 Western avenue, Allegheny, on line of Manchester cars, with or without a large stable. Inquire on the premises. fe11

TO-LET—A comfortable DWELLING with late improvements, situated on Kirkpatrick st., near Centre Avenue, 11th Ward. Inquire at 98 Centre Av., or 68 Liberty St. fe10:m54

TO-LET.—The Second and Third floors, with good office, of that desirable Warehouse No. 360 Liberty street, at present occupied by Van Gorder & Shepard. For terms, &c., inquire of JNO. McKIRDY & CO., No. 351 Liberty street. ja31

TO-LET—That fine New Warehouse, No. 72 Wood street, now occupied by the Germania Savings Bank. Enquire of W. H. HAYS, 18 Wood street. [illegible]

TO-LET.—The Store, No. 71 Wood STREET, between Fourth avenue and Diamond street, lately occupied by the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company. Inquire of CHARLES HAYS, No. 102 Liberty street. [illegible]

TO-LET.—A STORE ROOM on Ferry street, second door from Diamond street. Inquire of HAYS & STEWART 109 Liberty street. ja8

TO-LET.—LIBERTY ST. WAREHOUSE—No. 155 Liberty street, near St. Clair street, 160 feet deep to an alley. Inquire of JOHN WAY, Jr., Sewickleyville, Pa. [illegible]

TO-LET.—Two new three story Brick HOUSES, each containing ten rooms, wash house and bath room, hot and cold water and gas. Situated on the corner of Jalappa street and Allegheny avenue. Enquire of CHARLES PURNELL, Corner of Allegheny avenue and Rebecca street. fe7:m71

TO-LET.—Several well lighted ROOMS on Second and Third floors over No. 23 Fifth avenue, have recently been fitted up with New Ceilings and Paper Hangings, are complete with stationary wash stands and other modern conveniences and are suitable for offices, warerooms or workrooms. Apply to Executors of W. M'Clintock, dec'd, at Carpet Store of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 23 Fifth Avenue. [illegible]

TO-LET.—STORE ROOMS Nos. 180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, now used for dry goods by William Semple, will be let together or divided to suit good tenants. Possession given on April 1st, or sooner, if desired. Dry Goods will have the preference. Rent for whole, $5,000; for one store, $2,500. Apply on the premises to WM. SEMPLE, 180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny. fe8:m79

TO-LET.—281 Penn street, store and dwelling, [illegible]. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON, 51 Smithfield street. fe1

TO-LET.
STORES,
Small Dwellings, Halls,
ROOMS AND OFFICES.
Enquire of
W. H. LOWE,
OF GAZZAM & CO.,
fe1 Attorneys, 96 Fifth Avenue.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OFFER FOR RENT
OFFICES,
In Suits or Single Rooms, in their New Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. The Building will be fully completed and ready for occupancy on the first of April next.
[illegible] J. D. SCULLY, Cash'er.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Fine Brick Dwelling of 9 rooms and finished attic, on Fayette street, near Bidwell, Allegheny, with Two Lots of Ground fronting 48 feet on Fayette street and extending back to Franklin street. House has slate roof, is well and newly built, is well arranged throughout with every convenience, and the location is very desirable. Apply to MALCOM HAY, Attorney-at-Law, 89 Fourth avenue. fe16 m95

FOR SALE.—The two storied brick DWELLING HOUSE, No. 41 Fourth avenue, near Market street. Rents for $600. Apply to A. G. CUBBAGE, Grocer, Diamond, Pittsburgh. fe10:m52

FOR SALE.—Eleven first class fresh COWS, very desirable for private families. Apply at Union Hotel, Irwin avenue, Allegheny city. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A complete apparatus for making VINEGAR by an improved method. Also, a quantity of good Vinegar. Apply at 262 Liberty street, third floor, or address Box 313 P. O. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO-LET.—House and Grounds in Fourteenth Ward, adjoining residence of T. B. Young. A. M. BROWN, fe6:m50 No. 114 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.—A Dwelling House of eight rooms on Forty-third street, near Butler, now occupied by William Butler. Possession April 1st. Will be sold low. Apply to JOHN W. RIDDELL, Attorney at Law, 114 Fourth avenue. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Brick Houses and one Frame House with four rooms. Brick Houses containing six rooms, finished attic with gas and water, situated 305, 307 and 309 Sandusky street, Allegheny, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. J. W. BOYD, fe7:m73 309 Sandusky street.

FOR SALE—LAND.—160 acres beautiful land, seventeen miles from Pittsburgh and only 3 miles from Railroad, with comfortable buildings well fenced and watered, and in first-class condition. Price, $8,500. $4,000 cash. A great bargain and MUST be sold before April 1st. McCORMICK & WARWICK, fe8:m77 411 Liberty street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A number of good SECOND-HAND Pianos and Organs, BARR & KNAKE, General Agents for the celebrated Estey Cottage Organs, No. 12 Sixth (late St. Clair) street. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A FARM of 212 acres, beautifully located, near Penn Station, Pa. Railroad, about 200 acres improved, three dwellings, one Steam Saw Mill, large Orchard, &c. Will be sold low and on accommodating terms. For further information apply at HILLERMAN'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, fe2:m57 77 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE—On Ridge street, fronting the Park; large lots. The house has all the modern improvements, and fine stable and carriage house on the rear, fronting on a sixty foot street. This property is certainly one of the most desirable for location, &c., now in the market, and it is a rare opportunity to be able to secure so very desirable property in every respect. For further particulars inquire of C. H. LOVE, 86 Fourth avenue. [illegible]

FOR SALE.
EXTRA No. 1 and No. 2 LARD OIL.
LUBRICATING OILS, &c.
Also, PRIME FAMILY LARD, in tierces, barrels and buckets, at lowest rates.
JAS. DALZELL & SON,
[illegible] 88 and 90 Water street.

FOR SALE—SMALL COUNTRY SEAT.—[illegible] B. McLAIN & CO. No. 134 Fourth Av.

FOR SALE—Residence No. 155 SOUTH AVENUE, Allegheny, containing 10 Rooms, furnished with Gas throughout; hot and cold water in front and rear; bath room and water closets adjoining front bed room; wash house, carriage house, etc., on lot. Drainage under the entire property. Garden with fine shade trees in front and side yards.
Lot 20 by 150, to a paved street in the rear.
Street Cars pass at the backdoor.
For terms, etc., enquire of
C. HANSON LOVE,
ja13 No. 86 Fourth Avenue.

FOR SALE.
ENGINES AND BOILERS.
NEW AND SECOND HAND, FROM 6 TO 30 HORSE POWER.
1 PORTABLE, 6 HORSE POWER.
Also Machinery, Gearing, French Burrs for chopping, suitable for mill or distillery, cheap now.
[illegible] & BRO.
[illegible] Cor. 17th and Pike Sts., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—On 44th street, Two elegant Brick Dwellings of [illegible] rooms each, with modern improvements [illegible]. T. B. HILL & SON.
On BUTLER STREET—A very fine Brick Dwelling [illegible].
On [illegible] STREETS—Very fine Dwellings [illegible]. Also, very beautiful and desirable Building Lots. Money, in large and small sums, to loan on favorable terms.
T. B. HILL & SON,
fe11 Cor. Penn and Thirty-third streets.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 10th DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY, } Secretaries.
M. S. QUAY, }
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } ja31

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼@111½.

THE RESULT of the elections in France shows conclusively that the people are tired of Favre and Gambetta.

A RATHER SINGULAR announcement reaches us stating that Lord Granville declared in the House of Lords, that the High Commission is without power to settle the fishery question. Nothing however is said with regard to the Alabama claims.

FROM ALL APPEARANCES the Holden impeachment will last for years. It has been dragging along as though entirely too heavy for the accusers pulling it, and who vary the programme, by every now and then adding a new article to increase the load. Since the trial commenced his accusers have found a ten million dollar conspiracy.

POOR PARIS seems not yet to be out of her great difficulties. Internal strife and discord amounting almost to riot have more than once occurred since the armistice, and now serious disturbances are reported. It is also asserted that there are strong indications of a resumption of hostilities and that the heavy guns in Fort Mont Valerian have been ordered to be destroyed. The heart sickens over these shadows, and hope of a peaceable adjustment grows fainter. What is to be the end seems as uncertain now as ever.

MR. T. R. MILLS, JR., was anxious to be a District Attorney in Georgia. James M. Simms—colored—was Judge of the First District Court. T. R. Mills applied to Judge Simms for a certificate to present with his application to Governor Bullock for the post of District Attorney. Armed with this certificate he made his application and was successful. But his friends could not stand the idea of one of the first families of Georgia acting as District Attorney under a colored man. Mills was soon convinced of his error and abused the Judge for granting him a recommendation, and then having satisfied his friends with his abuse of Simms, resigned. Poor Mills.

THE ARLINGTON ESTATE is about to become a fruitful subject for Congressional debate. While McCreary was not authorized to make his insolent motion and argument, and although it was most positively asserted that the family of Robert E. Lee would be shocked at the idea of disturbing the Federal dead, yet after all, there is to be an attempt to get some pecuniary return for the Arlington Estate. Francis L. Smith, Esq., of Washington, acting as counsel for Mrs. Robert E. Lee, is preparing an application to Congress for the sale of the estate, by the heirs of Robert E. Lee to the Government. The reason for the application to Congress is, that while the sale of the Arlington Estate and its purchase by the Government was unconstitutional, yet there is a desire to avoid legal measures, and it is hoped that the application to Congress will be just as effectual. This may be true, for in neither instance is Mrs. Lee justly entitled to, or likely to secure the Arlington Estate. One of the death blows to the claim is the argument of McCreary.

DEMOCRATIC journals are enjoying themselves largely over that portion of the President's late message recommending that the representative of our Government at Berlin should be placed on the same footing with our Ministers at London and Paris, where he refers to German unity. The New York *World* is terribly savage about it, and charges that the President would be glad to see the United States what Germany has just become, and that he would like to be Kaiser of the Federal Union. Now all this balderdash and trash arises from the fact that the President said, "The union of the States of Germany into a form of Government similar, in many respects, to that of the American Union, is a fact that cannot fail to touch deeply the sympathies of the people of the United States." The *World* out of the phrase "similar in many respects," has concocted a highly passionate article, full of vituperation against the President. Had the *World* studied the characteristics of that Unity, it would have discovered that although Germany was governed by an Emperor, yet his power is limited—the legislative power divided—the members elected by suffrage and the power to declare war lodged in the Legislature. It would have discovered that the remark of the President was strictly true, and might have escaped the odium of publishing a mass of senseless trash, that not only proved its enmity to the President, but its bitter hostility to the Germans.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY REFRESHING to be permitted now and then to emerge from the whirlpool of political malevolence, and find ourselves standing on just and generous ground. Any one listening to a recent debate in Congress might readily have believed that William L. Hanscom was one of the worst men in the world. His defence alone as characterized by denials of charges made, was enough to sink any ordinary man. We have however a vindication of Mr. Hanscom, from a perfectly disinterested source, that ought to set the matter at rest. H. S. Olcott, has written a letter to the New York *Tribune* stating that while special Commissioner he made an investigation of the charges alleged against Hanscom, and found them to be entirely baseless and false, and that the whole thing was trumped up by worthless vagabonds. With reference to the fact that one Wiggins figured as an accuser of Hanscome before Congress, he says, that in the original affidavit of Wiggins, there was not the slightest word said about Hanscom. The whole effort seems to be to injure Hanscom, in order that some pet may get an office. His vindication however is full and complete, and we refer with pleasure to the letter of Olcott, as one written without the solicitation of Hanscom, and also without his knowledge. This letter ought to settle all the difficulty and no doubt will with every body save those who desire to injure Hanscom for some personal motive.

LEGAL JOURNAL.

The Legal Journal Bill has been laid over in the Senate. We have stated our opinion about this matter, and having done so, do not propose to follow up our remarks with persistent abuse of the bill. Having entered our protest against burthening litigants with this additional tax, that is perfectly useless, and known to be so, we really do not see that any argument should be required in the matter. On the other hand, we do not desire to be deemed dictatorial in any respect. If there are good and sufficient reasons why it should be passed, those engaged in the measure will no doubt be able to satisfy the public that the bill is just and proper. All that we can see in it at present is an effort to get up a job for some person, and in this light, we do not care who that person may be, we emphatically protest against it. We can see no good reason why Tom, Dick or Harry should have a position especially made for his benefit. Nor is it any matter whether he is a good friend of the party or not. Such considerations ought not to enter into the deliberations of our legislators, or if they do, then our members must justify themselves as best they may. The true question is, is the bill a good one and of advantage to our citizens? If it is, let it be passed. If it is not, defeat it. We think that it is not, and for the reasons we have already given—that it is adding a tax on litigants without returning any benefit. If our position is untrue, it can be controverted; but as it has not ever been denied that we are right, we see no reason why the bill should not be defeated.

FEE BILL.

Our telegrams from Harrisburg settles the question of who among the Allegheny delegation is responsible for the defeat of the Fee bill. The vote settles this question. There is no hole to creep out of, no excuse that can be given, no avoiding the plain direct charge of having defeated the bill. But this vote shows more than this. It shows conclusively that all the talk about not being able to pass the bill was simply trash. There was evidently not one word of truth in it and the vote proves it. The three members of our delegation who voted against concurrence with the Senate *could have passed the bill as amended by the Senate.* We desire this fact to be publicly known everywhere. Messrs. Robb, Taylor and Humphreys defeated the bill and did so without giving any reasons for so doing. Mr. Robb made his amendment after he had a knowledge of the bill for two months. Yet his amendment had reference to nothing but allowing the officers elected on pledges to escape from those pledges. We desire this fact to be remembered by the public. There has been a great talk brought to bear against the bill. Every argument that could be advanced has been made against it. And yet after two months of analysis and investigation, Mr. Robb, the leader of those we most emphatically charge with violation of their pledges, could find no other amendment to make, than one to except two officers from its operation. More than this, his whole argument against the bill as amended by the Senate, was confined totally and entirely to keeping the present officers from coming under the operation of the law. This is another fact to be kept before the public. Had there been any reasons to advance Mr. Robb would have advanced them, but having no good arguments he clung to the one of favoritism, which he appears to have clung to from the first.

The vote stood 45 yeas to 48 nays. With these 48 nays, Messrs. Humphries, Robb and Taylor, voted. It will be readily seen that had the Allegheny delegation been a unit the bill would have passed. More than that had two of these members from Allegheny voted for the bill, it would have passed.

We have thus given a plain detailed statement of the facts. We state plainly that we regard those voting "nay" as violating their pledges to the people. Mr. Robb acknowledges that he made the pledge, but stated that the minds of our citizens had changed. In support of this statement, which we are satisfied is entirely erroneous, he produced *two* letters. Why did he not also produce the resolutions of the Executive Committee passed on the seventh of this present month, urging that our members adhere to their pledges, and a copy of which was sent to Mr. Robb with all the rest of the members. But the excuse is no excuse at all, and there can none be given. We have urged that these pledges should be redeemed, and it remains now for the public at large to determine what action shall be pursued. Our members were elected during one of the most exciting contests this county has ever seen. They voluntarily made pledges. They have, in our opinion, violated them, and should be held responsible for the act for all time to come.

STAY OF EXECUTION.

Mr. White has objected to the bill regulating the stay of execution in Allegheny county. The trouble in this instance arises from the fact that the District Court for the county of Allegheny was organized by the act of April 8th, 1833. In 1839 an act was passed requiring stay of execution to be computed from the return day to which the original process issued was returnable. The general stay law, however, governing the court of Common Pleas requires the stay of execution to be computed from the first day of the term to which the action was commenced.

It will be seen by this that we have in our county two different periods of time from which must be computed the indulgence granted by law to debtors. It depends in what court the suit is brought, whether the stay shall date from term day, or from the return day of the original process. In the District Court the indulgence is shorter than in the Common Pleas.

An effort is made by the bill at present before our State Legislature, to harmonize these differences and to make the date from which the stay is to be computed in both District Court and Court of Common Pleas, the same as at present exists in the District Court.

Several different counties in this State have had similar provisions passed relative to the stay of execution. If we are not mistaken, Washington, Fayette, Green, Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana, Erie, Crawford, Warren and Delaware counties, with perhaps many others, are governed by laws special to those counties, making the stay of execution date from the return day to which the original process issued was returnable.

Now what kind of State Government can we expect to have, if the whole State is to be nibbled at in this manner. Year after year some county takes a nibble, and a law, which if it be sound and healthy, should be general, has been passed by courtesy. There are times no doubt, when courtesy is the proper word to use, where the Legislature politely concedes some special point to some special county. There are bills presented before the Legislature, that it would be absurd to make general laws. But the one before us is not of that nature. What is good for Allegheny county in this instance, is beyond doubt good for the whole State. If this is not true, we have yet to learn why Allegheny county has a requirement of this nature, that fails to be of benefit to other counties.

It will be seen that in many instances where there are no District Courts, and where therefore there has been no conflict of laws, the rule proposed to be adopted here, has become a law in those counties, governing the Courts of Common Pleas. There is no argument therefore in the position that Allegheny requires it because there is a conflict of laws. There must be other and better reasons—that the law itself independent of any conflict is sound and advisable. Such argument therefore will lead at once to a general law for the whole State, and rid us of this everlasting nibbling by counties, that has become a spot so sore, that it has already bred corruption.

We do not advocate limiting this indulgence granted by the Court of Common Pleas. We feel and know that as it stands at present, it is oftener a word of promise to the ear, that is broken to the hope than any positive benefit to a defendant, where he has *honestly* fought his case. But, as we before urged, we do not raise our objection on this point. It is that we are most heartily tired of special legislation, tired and weary of these inroads on a general law, by first one county and then another sundering itself from that law, to set up a little law of its own.

Why should not the law proposed for Allegheny county be made general. From the number of Common Pleas Courts that have already adopted the system of computation proposed, we are led to believe that there would be no great difficulty in having such a law passed. At all events, is it not worth the trial? Is it not far better to show our citizens that the desired change cannot be made a general law, before any effort is made to burthen us with another local act? We would break down, if possible, the idea that seems to have entered the brains of legislators, that they are machines for grinding out county laws. We urge on our members to take these facts into consideration. There are bills that cannot be made to affect the whole State, and that ought not to be made general. But there is no excuse for any local legislation in this instance. What is good for Allegheny county ought to be good for all. If the stay of execution ought to be computed from the return day to which the original process issued was returnable, then it should not require any such argument as that the Common Pleas Court and the District Court conflict in such computation. Let the bill be passed on its *merits*, and let it be made general, so that the stay of execution as set forth in the 4th section of the act of June, 1836, may be repealed all over the State, and the computation as proposed by the present bill for Allegheny county be made general.

We urge this more particularly in this instance because the field is fully open for the trial. If it should fail, no great harm can ensue. We have lived under the present law for over thirty years, and no disaster has followed. The attempt, therefore if made—to have the law general—could not materially affect us, nor endanger anybody or anything, even if the attempt failed. If tried and found to be a failure, there would at least be some little ground for making another special county nibble, but at present there is no excuse, and we urge on our members that they should carefully weigh the whole subject before pushing the present bill.

GREAT FRAUDS.

Some fifteen or twenty years ago we called attention through one of our city papers, to the growing dishonesty of the directors or incorporated companies. In those days the sums of money involved were merely hundreds of at most thousands, yet the managers of various companies were already trying their hands at the legerdemain of slipping into their own coffers what had been placed in their care for the advantage of others. As the amounts were comparatively small, so were the tricks of the operators also insignificant compared with the wholesale villiany which now sweeps the fortunes of hundreds into their vaults at a single operation.

New York has heretofore had the bad pre-eminence in these heartless swindles. The persons chosen in that city to guard the pecuniary interests of thousands of confiding stockholders have, in repeated instances, managed to secure to their own use the entire profits, amounting to millions of dollars. These things are now so well known that the perpetrators no longer care to deny them, but openly revel in the wealth thus fraudulently obtained. The frightful laxity of morals which permits such wholesale robbery to go unpunished there, is extending itself to other localities; and now we hear of two operations of the same sort, both consummated in Philadelphia, within the last few days. The first of these has reference to the Pan Handle Railroad, where it is charged that, by a truly Shylock-ian reading of the bond, several Pennsylvania Railroad officials, some of whom are totally devoid of the warm blood of humanity, have combined to cut off all dividends from the original share-holders, and so to arrange things as to divert all future profits to their own pockets. The other is the trick of the managers of the Big Mountain Improvement Company who have sold out the entire concern, of course largely to their individual profit, to some rival company, whose purpose is simply to get rid of competition; and the defrauded share-holders appear to be utterly powerless to obtain redress. Philadelphia is in great commotion about this last, because the sufferers as well as the cheats have their home in that city.

Such acts bring the question up to us all. Are these frauds to go on unchecked until ruined men in despair resort to that last method of reparation which is simply revenge?

A very general feeling of pity in the community for the innocent families of men who have moved in respectable society, always shows itself when they are detected in some villainy, for which the proper penalty is the penitentiary. This feeling is commendable, but when carried to the extent of gaining to the malefactor immunity for his crimes, it becomes itself a crime against the community. This is the condition to which we have now arrived, and the greater the amount of money involved in the peculation the less the chance of punishment to the offender.

There ought to be some method of reaching such cases, which would punish the guilty without destroying the self-respect of innocent families, and without clashing with the sacred sentiment of pity. To accomplish this result, we would suggest that instead of condemnation to the infamy of the penitentiary, (which they richly deserve,) every director of a chartered company who shall hereafter be found guilty of defrauding the shareholders, shall make full restitution, and something more. Let the law say that the whole of what he secured by his fraud, as well as all the interest in the company that was truly his own, shall be seized; then let the whole of the fraudulently gained portion be restored to the proper owners, and his own previous interest be divided into three parts—one third to go prorata to the defrauded—one third to the State—and one third be restored to the thief.

As this punishment would be altogether pecuniary, pity for the family would not be called forth at all, and there would be left to him a part of his means, with which he might try to do an honest business in the future.

The operation of some such law as here hinted would have more terrors than the threat of the penitentiary, and the land might thus be purged of the heartless villany that is so rampant in high places. Men of wealth, as well as such as have through long years of honest labor saved a little money, might then feel some degree of assurance that they would no longer be robbed in open day, by their chosen "Directors."

A. F. M.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

EDITORS GAZETTE: It is an old adage that "Straws show which way the wind blows," but in your paper of the 11th inst., there is something more important than straws, but no less indicates which way the winds of prosperity are blowing for Pittsburgh and vicinity, by the showing of J. W. Foster, L.L.D., in the GAZETTE of the 11th inst. Coal is so intimately connected with our material prosperity that not only "its chemical qualities or accessibility," but its relation to our prosperity as a city is very important.

The fact as shown by the report of Mr. Foster, that very large deposits of a superior coal for smelting iron purposes, is to be found in a Western State, and under such circumstances as to invite capitalists, especially those in the iron business, or contemplating it, *ought to alarm* our citizens and REAL ESTATE OWNERS in particular. What would our *real estate* in Pittsburgh and vicinity be worth if you remove our coal mining and shipping, with the operatives who are engaged in it, to the State of Indiana, as you are invited, yea pressed to do by the very lucid arguments and reasonings of Professor Foster, and yet I must confess the showing he makes is powerful in its appeals to the man who to-day is laboring under a heavy pressure from high-priced coal, and other things that enter into the cost of manufacturing iron, glass and other industrial products of our city. But, I repeat, what would our *real estate* be worth if you remove from here not only our *coal producing* but our *manufacturing*, which must necessarily follow the cheap production of coal? A child could see, and must answer, that such a thing would reduce our *town lots to acres*, and our real estate millionaires to farmers, as of old. How shall we best prevent this? I answer, stop sending our money and energy away from here to develope other places, and with united effort let us use our means and brains to improve our own city and all that concerns it. "Come and let us reason together," and see what we need for our progress and development as a manufacturing city and country, and, having discovered it, let us like wise men unite our energies to its accomplishment. In Professor Foster's report the idea is prominent that every wise man who wants to get into or near the vast *tide* that leads to wealth untold for all time, must loosen himself from all entangling alliances here, such as rolling-mills, furnaces or factories of any kind, and haste away to the mineral basin of the world, where, as I am informed, verbably, coal can be mined and delivered at Memphis at eight cents per bushel. If this be true, how unpleasant it must sound in the ears of him who, in Pittsburgh, (the heretofore cheap place for coal), finds himself with all his earnings, and that for which his life has panted and struggled for years and years, now locked up in large buildings, improved machinery, &c., &c., utterly unsaleable because the iron grasp of a high-priced *coal*, as well as other things, has got a hold on them, while clouds and darkness overshadow his future; but "all is not lost that is in danger," is another one of those simple but plain truths, calling to mind that we should never give up to despair, but keep up the fight, and if we must go under let it be with flags flying, and drums beating, admitting all that Prof. Foster says to be true. It is also true, that right here in Pittsburgh we have the prestige of an established trade, and a great manufacturing city, which will take Indiana a century to establish, unless Pittsburgh is false to herself and allows her trade to be taken from her. Her coal fields are inferior to none; true her accessible coal is now in the hands of comparatively few persons, and the price has in consequence been greatly advanced, but Pittsburgh will not long submit to this, while such extensive fields are so near and in easy reach of use, only needing Railway facilities to move them. Why one hundred miles of coal can be opened up along the valley of the Monongahela by one single Railway, to say nothing of the lateral branch Roads, which might be connected with it and thus open up a field of ore that ages cannot exhaust. Then I say let us up and at them, I mean all who propose to steal either our money, our energy, or our trade; this is our home and our fireside, and let us defend it against all assailants, come from what quarter they may. Let us all take hold and help bring to our city this vast field of coal, so essential to our prosperity and our continuing to enjoy the prestige of being the first manufactory in this Union.

A. PITTSBURGER.

A TOMBSTONE A LESSON.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Your account of the marriage of Mr. Algernon Sheridan and Miss Mary Lothrope Motley, daughter of the late Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, taken from the London *Post*, brought back to my mind some reminiscences from the past, which might be of some interest, and I heartily wish they may be useful and instructive. The time passed by the writer, in the family of Mr. Brinsley Sheridan, as private governess of his daughter, Miss Helen Sheridan, I count as one of the happiest episodes of my life, which will be fully understood by those, who like me, have lived in such intimate connection with genius, such as this gifted family has to boast of. When at Hampton Court, we often in our daily ramblings went to the churchyard. Its lovely church with intrinsic beauty, covered with a beautiful ivy mantle; the silent tombstones as well as the humble little mounds, had particular attractions for me. The silent sleepers under the green grassy sod, the fragrance of the linden flowers in the far spreading branches of the old trees, the humming, singing, chirping of the bees, birds and insects, the living and the dead attracted me alike with sympathy; it always seems to me that amidst busy lives, actions and duties, there is nothing that exercises a holier, more warning and useful influence over us than the recollection of those who rest from their work. I was always fond of "memento mori." I should like to take the reader to one of the tombstones; will he follow me? It is the tombstone of Mrs. Sheridan, my pupils' grandmother's resting-place. Under the name, date of birth and death, were the following words engraved: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Reader, do you fully comprehend this silent reproach, spoken perhaps in a dying hour and many a year preceding it? Does it not tell you, as it does the world, of words carelessly spoken, of deeds thoughtlessly done, of actions condemnable in fact though harmless in appearance? The heart which in deep anguish or silent grief uttered once these words, is above all sorrow now; the spirit resting from hard-fought strife, is crowned and breathes in eternal spheres; but thousands are still suffering what she once suffered, till "Father, forgive them," passes over their lips. Thousands and thousands heap on their heads this reproach, and contract all the responsibility resting on it. The silent sleeper in the grave was once surrounded by the most intelligent, highly cultivated minds; her daughters were among the geniuses of their country. Who has not read Mrs. Norton's "Bingen on the Rhine," "Juanita," and so many others? But jealous minds and envious were equally busy to rob them of their laurels, and though they did not succeed, for genius is above little minds, they disturbed many an hour which might have been blessed without the sting of envy at work, yea, even a dying hour. But the seed of suffering brought forth fruit; those persecuted, misunderstood long years ago, see now the harvest ripen, though they may no more live to see it gathered in, others do, blessing their memories and their deeds. This tribute to one of the first advocates of woman's rights.

Here a word to such as are always ready to attack and slander those who do not come down to a common level, to the standard of envy and petty jealousies, which so often moves the masses. A wise man in antiquity has said and proved by geometrical forms:

The more our mind understands, the happier we are. Yes such is the power of genuine Philosophy, of conquering faith, that it is able to give to men on an elevated moral standpoint, from which he or she looks down without a struggle, though not without sympathy, from an indisputable hight, contemplating the ever changing current of events. In the rich fullness of the mind the past appears as a rich heritage, the future as an aim for a beautiful destiny, the present as an intrusted good, the real value of which he alone is able to comprehend, whose interests he accumulates and understands to use with an ever equal joyful, youthful heart. Could this be fully realized individually, could it be taught, it would be a step in civilization a gain to the world. But as we are yet far behind this blessed state, may it serve to prove to the little-minded, to narrow souls, that their efforts are useless, that their attacks have the effects of hail on a strong solid roof; of arrows that glide down on the shield of Faith, the armour of the spiritual mind and that the chosen victims of their petty spite are above their reach, are by far happier than the disappointed slaves of egotistic passions and narrow mindedness. This I have lived to see to be true, to know to be true and may the world so progress, so advance that this reproach from a tombstone falls no more with crushing condemning weight on thousands and thousands of our fellow creatures.

MRS. P. DANSE.

Very Late.

Over in Chester county, lately, a clock pedler was tramping along, hot, dusty and tired, when he came to a meeting-house, wherein the Society of Friends were engaged in silent devotion. The peripatetic tradesman thought he would walk in and rest himself. He took a seat upon a bench, doffed his hat, and put his clocks upon the floor. There was a painful stillness in the meeting house which was broken by one of the clocks which commenced striking furiously. The pedler was in agony, but he hoped every minute that the clock would stop. Instead of that it struck just 430 times by the actual count of every Friend in the meeting, for the best disciplined of them could not help numbering the strokes. Then up rose one of the Friends at the end of the four hundred and thirtieth stroke, and said: "Friend, as it is so very late, perhaps thee had better proceed on thy journey or thee will not reach thy destination, unless thee is as energetic as thy vehement time pieces."

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
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In the way of
FAMILY MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PERFUMES OF EVERY VARIETY.
All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality.
Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE HAZARDS OF WINTER.
The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, the disability can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its alloted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires, under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and untoned physique will be avoided.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from *rich and poor, learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier,* while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.
1871. ESTABLISHED 1835.
SELLERS IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c, whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.
It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.
SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseases arising from them.
LINDSAYS BLOOD SEARCHER.
The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health keep it *pure.* LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe and the most delicate can use it.
THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Prepared only by
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GRATES. GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
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SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
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STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.
The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.
1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.
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Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 88 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.
Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
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Manufacturers of
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We take pleasure in announcing to our personal friends and the public that we have formed a Co-partnership under the style of HOWARD EATON & CO. for the sale of the justly celebrated IMPROVED ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.
We shall be pleased to have those who are interested in such matters call at our rooms, 17 Fifth avenue, and examine what we believe to be the BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE ever invented.
We are permitted to refer to many well-known families and dress makers who are now using them in preference to all others, because more easily learned and less liable to get out of order, as being operated with less power and less noise, and running more rapidly, and also capable of the widest range and best quality of work.
These Machines are WARRANTED for three years, and are sold or leased on as favorable terms as any other first-class Machines.
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At 37½ and 50c., Black Lustres, extra good.
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A full assortment of White Goods.
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NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
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RAILROAD CO.
SECURED BY
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SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.
With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.
GOLD PAYMENT—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.
PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:
1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.
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While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon the great national improvement.
THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.
PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security that
United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years only 3½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.
Northern Pacific 7-30's selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years, *free from United States tax.* $1,100 currency invested now in United States 5-20's will yield per year in gold, say $62.00. $1,100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold, $80.30. Here is a difference in *annual income* of nearly *one-third,* besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.
THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid; several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.
RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times, before maturity, receivable, at 1-10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.
BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principle and interest, at any of the financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.
HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.
Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan. For sale by
JAS. T. BRADY & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Wood street.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK, 131 Smithfield street.
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ja7:136

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It stands unrivalled for producing elegant, light and nutritious
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WAFFLES, DUMPLINGS, POT PIES, PASTRY, &c.
It is especially adapted for use by Inland or Ocean vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.
THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE
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Just Opened
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
Retail Stores,
197 and 199 PENN STREET.
FINE LACE GOODS.
Pointe Gauze,
Handkerchiefs,
Barbes, Collars and Capes.
Real Val. Lace,
Berthas and Collarets,
Fine Val. Lace Setts,
Real Lama Lace,
Overdresses, Pointes and Jackets, in blacks and whites.
COMPLETE LINES OF
KID GLOVES,
Best Quality, at $2.00 per Pair.
LARGE ASSORTMENTS
WHITE GOODS.
Striped, Checked and Plain Nainsook,
Tucked Nainsooks,
Plain, Striped and Check Jaconets,
White Piques,
Striped and Figured Piques,
Yosemite Stripes,
Victoria and Bishop Lawns,
French and Organdie Swiss and Soft Finish Cambrics.
ALSO, AN EXTRA LARGE LINE
Hamburg Flouncings.
Edges and Insertings.
Needle Worked Edges and Insertings.
Guipure Embroidered Bands and White Cotton Trimmings of all kinds for undergarments.
New Sash Ribbons,
New style Scarfs,
Corded Satins,
And a full line of shades in
Colored Velvet Ribbons,
Guipure Laces,
Guipure Berthas, &c.
AT VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL STORES,
Library Building, Penn Street.
fe8:m85

DR. WHITTIER
CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes and which produce some of the following effects as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.
A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Pruritis Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.
The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 296 PENN STREET.

FOR SALE.
The undersigned, surviving partners of the late firm of POSTLEY, NELSON & CO., in the Shovel, Vise and Gun Barrel business, now offer their machinery and tools either in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.
The machinery consists of one 50 horse power Engine, with two double flue boilers and iron stack; one (1) pair Smooth Rolls, with housing and pinions complete; four (4) Tilt Hammers, one Atmospheric Hammer, four Engine Lathes, one Planing Machine, Gun Barrel Slabbing Machines, Lathe Drill, Two Screw Cutting Machines, Polishing Machinery, Shafting and Pulleys, Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith and other tools too numerous to mention.
Any information required can be had by applying at No. 17 Market street.
ALEX. POSTLEY,
S. D. NELSON,
JACOB PARK,
fe10:m50 DAVID McCLELLAND.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF FIRST CLASS
Furniture.
21 Smithfield Street.
fe9

BOOK AGENTS MAKE $80 to $200 per month, by selling
Great Fortunes
And How They Were Made. By J. D. McCabe, Jr. New, fresh and original. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound. It shows how a poor school master made $40,000,000; how a poor, half blind sailor became a great banker; a butcher's apprentice the wealthiest man in America; an unknown mechanic a millionaire, with many more such examples; how energy, talent and patient industry have always met with success when properly exerted; how money can be made honestly and without sacrifice of principle. Send for Circular, etc. and notice extra terms. Address GEO. MACLEAN, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, or E. HANNAFORD & CO., Cincinnati and Chicago. ja6

BUSINESS CHANGES.
DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between John C. Schaupp and Thomas McMichael, under the name and style of
John C. Schaupp & Co.,
in the Feed, Grain and Flour business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1871.
All the debts of said firm will be paid by Thomas McMichael, at the old place of business, 32 Fifth Avenue Extension.
JOHN C. SCHAUPP,
THOMAS McMICHAEL.
PITTSBURGH Feb. 10, 1871. fe10:m57

WITHDRAWAL.
The undersigned having sold out all their interest in the EXCELSIOR FLINT GLASS CO. to the other members of said company as of the first day of January, 1871, have withdrawn from said Company, and are not and have not been since the said first day of January, 1871, members of said company, and have not been since that time liable for any of its contracts. All debts due the said company will be collected by WM. C. ROBERTSON and JAMES M. LINDSAY.
JAMES LINDSAY,
WM. DITHRIDGE,
JOSEPH REINHART,
fe7:m70 JAMES M. LINDSAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Co-partnership heretofore existing between J. B. CAMPBELL and C. E. BOSTWICK, engaged in the Produce business, is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts to be settled by either of the old firm.
J. B. CAMPBELL,
C. E. BOSTWICK.

J. B. CAMPBELL
Has removed to his new Warehouse,
No. 24 Smithfield Street,
Where he will continue the business and be glad to see all his old customers. fe8 m58

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
WAGNER, LEECH & CO., Pittsburgh.
McHENRY, LEECH & CO., Philadelphia.
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.
We have this day formed a Copartnership as Brokers and Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its products. Warehouse, Delaware River Philadelphia.
A. R. McHENRY, Sr., Philadelphia,
RICHARD T. LEECH, Pittsburgh,
ja16:10 I. WAGNER, Pittsburgh.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN G. WILSON and JOHN H. WARNER, under the firm names of WILSON & CO., Allegheny City Pa., and J. H. WARNER & CO., Pittsburgh, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN G. WILSON retiring. JOHN H. WARNER will continue the business at 126 Federal street, Allegheny city.
JOHN G. WILSON,
JOHN H. WARNER.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 11, 1871. fe11:m72

MERCHANT TAILORS.
HENRY G. HALE,
Has now in stock the very latest styles of
WINTER GOODS
Direct from the London market, comprising DIAGONALS, ENGLISH COATINGS, CHEVOIT SUITINGS, and an endless variety of the choicest PANTALOON PATTERNS. Also, ENGLISH CORDUROY of all colors.
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Streets.
de31:b44

NEW FALL GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,
Just received by HENRY MEYER,
se3 Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
CARPETS.
SPRING STOCK.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
ALL QUALITIES,
LOW PRICES.
We call the attention of the Trade to our NEW STOCK, the largest we have offered at this season of the year. Our assortment of
Tapestry and Body Brussels
AND
Druggets and Drugget Squares
Cannot be excelled by any in the market.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
fe11 d&F

M'Farland & Collins
HAVE JUST OPENED FOR
SPRING OF 1871,
NEW PATTERNS OF
Floor Oil Cloths,
WINDOW SHADES,
Tapestry and Brussels Carpets,
AT PRICES THE
Lowest Offered for Eight Years Past.
McFarland & Collins,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVE.
fe10 Next building to U. S. Custom House.

NEW CARPETS.
We are receiving the first installment of our Spring Stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths, comprising many new and elegant patterns, which we are offering at Reduced Prices.
HENRY McCALLUM,
(Late McCallum Bros.)
ja70 51 FIFTH AVENUE, above Wood street.

Carpet Chain and Batting.
A full supply of CARPET CHAIN AND BATTING at Manufacturers' Prices, will always be found at
JOHN WILSON & SONS
No. 297 Liberty Street.
☞Warps furnished on short notice.
no29:e41 HOLMES, BELL & CO.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
City Standard Time.
96 FEDERAL ST.
McFADDEN'S.
GENTS' WATCHES.
ALL MAKES, GRADES AND STYLES IN GOLD AND SILVER. WATCHES REPAIRED. CLOCKS, ETC.
LADIES' WATCHES.
ALLEGHENY. 96
Thos. M'Fadden, Jr.

BAILEY & CO.,
12th and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA
BRIDAL SILVER
French Bronzes,
FINE WATCHES,
Mantel Sets.
A very large stock in all the above lines. Goods sent by express free of charge.

OPERA CHAINS.
We have on hand a very fine assortment of LADIES GOLD OPERA CHAINS, which we will sell at reduced prices. Also, a fine stock of
GOLD and
SILVER WATCHES,
CHAINS,
BRACELETS,
JEWELRY, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
fe13 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

COAL AND COKE.
Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Cypress streets, Ninth ward. Also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward. Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P.O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Gould & Hague, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Phillips & Co., J. R. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.
OFFICE: ROOM No. 6, Gazette Building.
☞Orders respectfully solicited. de1:v18

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
No. 567 Liberty Street,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,
Are prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

LIVERY & SALE STABLES
JOHN H. STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE AND
Commission Stables,
COR. 7TH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST.,
au26:n4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING,
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
oc21:d&f-TTHS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO all property owners along MAIN STREET, from Butler street to Penn avenue, 17th ward, City of Pittsburgh, that the election of Commissioners for Penn Avenue Improvement will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th of February, 1871, between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Leonard S. Johns, Esq., on said street.
W. ANDREWS,
JOHN G. ROBINSON,
ROBERT DAVIS, Officers to hold Election.
FEBRUARY 4, 1871. fe6:m68

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
au25:a8

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871.

Our local money market is working somewhat easier this week, and the amount of really first class paper upon the open market is diminishing. Quotable rates have undergone no material change, but brokers have found less trouble in negotiating loans. The rates on second class paper are unchanged, but of this also there is less offering for sale.

There is nothing doing in City or County securities. Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds were offered for sale at 90½ flat. Sale of $5,000 Connellsville 7's at 90 and accrued interest. The company report a steady investment demand here and in Baltimore for these bonds, at the price named.

Last evening's stock sales at McIlwaine's betrays a weak demand for bank shares. The following sales were reported: Citizens National Bank, 70.50; M. & M. Nat., 70; Tradesman's Nat., 120.50; Peoples Nat., 112; Mechanics Nat., 9.5 Duquesne Bank, 93; Monongahela Incline Plane, 65.25. The bids were weak and hesitating, and sales were generally lower. Returning ease in money is needed to give an impetus to stocks. There were some sales to-day of Monongahela Water Co. (common stock) at $25.

The New York market is without features of special interest. Government bonds, heavy yesterday, are steady to-day at the small decline effected. Gold has varied but one eighth per cent during the day.

Southern State bonds are firmer, with an improved demand, and a fractional advance.

The Railway and Miscellaneous list has been unsettled with few stocks offering, but in the main lower. Private advices report the return of the Erie Agent (Lane) who was said to be buying up the foreign Erie shares, preparatory to a rise in the stock. The bull movement is postponed, it is said, until "Bill Tweed has fixed matters politically in Philadelphia." As soon as the "solid Pennsylvania Dutchmen" are bound to the Hoffman Presidential car, he will return to Wall street and the orders will be given. Will you take a trip to the moon on the faith of Tweed, Fisk, Gould & Co., *par nobile fratrum?*

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	114	114
5-20—1862	111½	111⅜
" 1864	110⅞	111
" 1865	111	111
" 1865 new	109⅝	109⅝
" 1867	110⅛	109⅞
" 1868	110⅛	110⅛
10-40s	110⅛	110⅛
Currency 6's	112⅛	112⅝
Gold	111⅛	111⅛
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	94½	94⅜
Do Scrip	90⅛	90
Erie	22½	21½
Reading	99¾	99⅛
Lake Shore	94⅜	94
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	106½	106¾
Rock Island	107	108
Chicago & N. W.	76⅛	76⅛
Do. Preferred	89½	89
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53
Do. Preferred	75	75½
Wabash	52⅛	52⅛
Do. Preferred	78	78
Ohio & Mississippi	35⅛	35
Pacific Mail	45½	45
West. Union Telegraph	46½	46½
Adams Express	67⅛	67⅛
U. S. Express	45	45

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	109⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	114	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	110
U. S. 5-20 1862	111⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	110⅛
U. S. 5-20 1864	111	U. P. R. R.	80⅛
U. S. 5-20 1865	111	C. P. R. R.	94⅜
U. S. 10-40	110⅛	Cy. Pacifics	112⅝

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 15, 1871.

Gold opened at 111⅛, sold down to 110⅞, and rallied and sold up to 111⅛@111¼. Loans were made at from 3@6 per cent. Clearances $42,000,000. Governments have been very steady to-day at about the same prices as at the close last night. Transactions limited. Awards for treasury bond purchases two millions of dollars at from 108 1-100@109 24-100. Stocks dull and prices remain about the same. Union Pacific stock was active, selling from 20⅛@21⅛, on reported favorable news from Washington. New York Central and Lake Shore were steady with but few transactions. The market closed heavy with but little change in prices.

Money easy at from 4 to 5 per cent. State bonds dull, with but little or no change in prices; North Carolina not quite so strong.

Sterling exchange 9⅝.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, 1881, 114; 5-20, '62, 111⅜; '64, 110⅞; '65, do; do new, 109⅝; '67, 109⅞; '68, 110⅛; 10-40, 110⅛; currency 6s, 112⅝.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 90⅛; Tennessee, old, 64⅛; new, 64⅝; Virginia, new 63; old 65; North Carolina, old 46⅛; new 25⅜.

Western Union Telegraph 46⅛; Quicksilver 12⅝; Mariposa 5⅛; preferred 8⅛; Adams Express 67⅛; Wells & Fargo Express 39⅛; American Express 45; United States Express 45; Pacific Mail 45⅛; New York Central 94⅛; scrip 90⅛; Erie 22⅛; preferred 46; Harlem 130; preferred 138; Reading 99⅛; Michigan Central 117⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 106⅛; Northwestern 76⅛; preferred 89⅛; Rock Island 108⅛; New Jersey Central 106⅛; St. Paul 53⅛; preferred 74⅛; Wabash 52⅛; preferred 78; Ft. Wayne 95⅛; Terre Haute 29⅛; pref'ed 58; Chicago and Alton 110; preferred 120; Ohio and Mississippi 35⅛; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 86⅛; Baltimore and Ohio 154; Lake Shore 94; Illinois Central, 133.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871.

APPLES—Are coming in more freely but with a steady demand prices are maintained $4@5 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Small sales of prime to choice at 70@75 per gallon.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4½; Pearl Ash, 9½; Potash, 7½.

BUTTER—There is some inquiry for strictly prime roll with sales at 28@30, while common and inferior is very abundant and very dull.

BEANS—Demand rather better, but there is no change in prices, $1,50@2,00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—4@5 cts and dull.

BEESWAX—Small sales at 28@30c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3½ cts.

CHEESE—New York Goshen quoted 16½@17; Ohio Goshen at 16; Factory, 16@16½; Western Reserve, 15@16.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted at 85 per bushel, for small lots in store.

CARBON OIL—The demand is fair and prices are maintained, standard brands 23½@25, in a jobbing way—24 in small lots.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@$2¼, and Calcined Plaster at $2½ per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $9@9½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—In fair demand but there is a continued wide range in prices, $12@18 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches are in demand, scarce and higher; we now quote at 9@9½ for quarters, 10½@11 for mixed, and 12½@13 for halves. Apples, also, in better demand and firmer but not quotably higher; 6@7½ for common to prime—8½@9 for sliced. Blackberries, 11@12.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal and fresh cannot fairly be quoted above 22@23. Pickled eggs in good supply and very dull; nominal at 15@18—holders all anxious to close out.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and devoid of anything new or important, nothing at least deserving of special notice; there is a fair local demand, with no change in prices; red winter wheat, $7.00@7.25; white wheat, $7.50; spring wheat, $6.75@7.00; choice Minnesota brands, $7.25. Rye flour, $6.00.

GRAIN—The Wheat market continues quiet; some dealers refuse to sell at the prices now being offered by the mills, alleging that there is no margin, and they also allege that prices are too low here as compared with other points. The mills, however, are pretty well stocked for the present and refuse to do any better, $1.30@1.35 for red, and $1.40@1.45 for white. Oats firm and in limited supply, and the demand is rather better; we continue to quote at 47@48, buying; 50@51 selling—55 for small lots in store. Corn is steady but unchanged, we are reported several cars of mixed shelled in bulk, at 60@62; sale 500 bush prime yellow (ear) sacked, at 69 and small lots at 70. Rye is in good demand and the offerings continue very light; we continue to quote at 90@91. Barley is steady but without change in price; 80@85 for fair to prime spring, and 90@95 for fall; we are reported sales of strictly prime fall at 95.

GROCERIES—Market continues fairly active, and prices are firm at the rates below quoted:

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 75; Havemyer & Elders, 78; Silver Drips, 69; Loverings, 68; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 11½ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10½@11½; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11⅛@12⅛.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14½; A Coffee, 13¾; "B," 13½; Extra C, 13⅛; C. yellow, 12¾.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 90cts; fair, 65@70c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c, Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9c; prime, 8¾c; good, 8c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 40c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11½@12 cents. Prunes, 11½c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $12@18 per ton.

HONEY—Is reported dull at 25@30 cts per pound.

HOMINY—Dull but unchanged: $5 00@5 50 per bbl.

HUSKS—Sales at 3@3½ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18. Dry

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MILL FEED—Notwithstanding the receipts have fallen off considerably, there is no improvement in the demand and prices are unchanged.

ONIONS—Are in better supply, but with continued steady demand; prices are maintained, $4@5 per bbl.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.08@1.10; No 2, 70; Pure; Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Market firm and fairly active, though there is not much change to make in quotations. Plain Shoulders, 10½; Sugar Cured, 11½; Ribbed Sides, 12½; Clear do, 13½@13¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 16½. Breakfast Bacon, 16@16½. Dried Beef, 19. Lard, prime kettle, in tcs, 13½, in kegs and buckets, 14. Mess Pork, $23.25@23.50.

POTATOES—While the arrivals continue light, the supply nevertheless is fully up to the demand, which is almost wholly for small lots, and prices are barely maintained, $1.20@1.25 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Lake Shore Peach Blows.

PEANUTS—Sales at 6½@8 cts.

POULTRY—Market is almost bare, though the demand is by no means active: dressed Chickens may be quoted at 13@15, and Turkeys at 16@18.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover seed is steady with a fair business but prices are unchanged. $6.87@7.00 to the trade, and $7.25 in a retail way. Timothy seed is scarce though as yet there is not much inquiry for it; we now quote at $6.25@6.50. Flax seed at $2.15@2.18, and offerings very light.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8½@8¾c.

TURNIPS—Demand is improving and we now quote at 60@65 per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, February 15, 1871.

The charge made against the Producer's Association in regard to issuing two reports, seems to have occasioned no little commotion in the oil regions, and already the squirming among some of the members of that body is decidedly amusing. Some of them deny the charge *in toto*, while others admit that two reports were made, and acknowledge a discrepancy of some 1,600 bbls per day between them, but explain the difference by claiming that the one report was made from the actual product of the wells, while the other was fixed up from stocks and shipments; that the one includes the benzine used in operating the wells, while the other takes no account of the same. Therefore, there can be no question but that there were two reports made for the month of January and, furthermore, we have good authority for saying that two similar reports were made in December. The question comes in here, how is that only a portion of the members of the association were furnished with both reports? Why is it that a portion of them received the confidential statement, while to others it was denied? It is claimed, and to this there is no objection, that the producers reports are strictly private, that they are not intended for public use, though it is folly to attempt to suppress a matter of this kind, as it is sure to leak out; but this does not justify the partiality above referred to. If we understand the matter properly, the members of this association are all on the same footing, and it was, to say the least, a gross breach of confidence, to furnish a part of them with important information which was withheld from others.

We imagine that the annual review of the Titusville *Herald*, published in that paper of yesterday, will cause the producers, we mean that portion of them who have been engaged recently in bulling the market, to feel very uncomfortably. According to this report of the *Herald*, the production is largely in excess of this time last year, estimated at about 30 per cent; the increase in stocks in the United States is placed at over 300,000 barrels, while, on the other hand, the increase in consumption in 1870, as compared with 1869, is only about 10 per cent. These facts do not auger well for those who are carrying big stocks of high priced oil, and the problem with them just now is, to discover a way to unload without incurring a heavy loss.

CRUDE.

Quiet and weak though prices are without quotable change. Spot, 12; seller February, 11⅞; seller till July, 11@11⅛; buyer same time 12@12⅛; seller all year, 10⅞; buyer same time, 13⅛. Sale 1000 bbls seller 60 days at 11⅞.

REFINED.

Weak and drooping. February, 24⅛; March 24⅛; April, 25; May, 25⅛; June, 25⅛; March to June, 25; buyer until July, 26.

OIL BARRELS.

City make, on spot, quiet at $1.70 and market reported firmer.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co., 168 bbls ref. oil to Tack, Bro & Co., Phila.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Petrolite O W 222, account L H Smith; Citizens O W 450, account Duncan & Young; Crystal O W 296, account Bates & G.

Total .... 968 bbls

STATEMENT OF SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL FROM POINTS NORTH OF ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, EASTWARD VIA W. P. R R., FEB. 11, 1871.

Loaded at	New York	Philadel.	Hestonville	Baltimore	Columbia	Total bbls.
Farren Farm						
Franklin						
Cochran				162		162
Foster	720					720
Scrubgrass	320			400		720
Emlinton						
Parker	2,084	4,727		240	240	7,291
Total bbls	3,124	4,727		802	240	8,893

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—12 P. M.—February 24⅛@24⅜c; March 24⅛@24⅜c; April 25c; May 25⅛@25⅜c, June 25⅜c. Crude 13⅛c.

5:30 P. M.—February 24⅛@24⅜c; March 24⅜ April 25c; May 25⅛c; June 25⅜c. Crude 13⅛c.

12:30 P. M.—Market very dull and quiet with a downward tendency. In crude there is little doing, but 15c is asked for spot, with 14⅛c bid. Refined 24⅞@25c asked. No bids as yet.

3 P. M.—Market still quiet and dull and nothing doing. We quote crude spot at 14⅛c; one sale of 1,000 bbls at 14⅛c; more offered at the same price, but not taken. Refined at 24⅞c asked, with no bids or transactions.

OIL CITY, February 15, 12 M.—Market very quiet and prices nominally lower; regardless $4.35; gravity $4.40@4.45. Oil City regardless $4.35; gravity $4.65; no transactions.

TITUSVILLE, February 15, 12 M.—Market very firm to-day, and although nothing was done yet buyers were offering $4.25, sellers asking $4.30@4.35.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 15, 11 A. M.—Market dull at $4.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 15, 11:15 A. M.—Market dull and quiet and nothing doing; $4.40 bid; no sellers.

TIDIOUTE, February 15, 11 A. M.—Market very strong and firm at $4.60.

ROUSEVILLE, February 15, 11:30 A. M.—Market very dull; nothing doing; offering at $4.35; very little inquiry and no transactions.

PARKERS, February 15, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet, nothing doing; sellers asking $4.50@4.60; no buyers.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, 1871.

FREIGHTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$80 00	$80 00	$81 00
New York	100 00	110 00	90 00
Baltimore	90 00	90 00	81 00

CATTLE.

The receipts thus far this week have been comparatively large and with no improvement in the demand, indeed, there seems to be fewer buyers in attendance than last week, the market is slow and heavy and the tendency is downward. Shippers are again "bearish," insisting on concessions and refusing to buy unless they are made, and even at a reduction of 25 cts per cwt, trade is dull and there are a good many in the pens to-day unsold. It is early in the week, however, and the market may turn out better than is expected, though the indications at this writing are not encourging.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Lackey to Kelly	16	18,570	6 25
McManus to Seizer	14	16,530	6 30
Rose to Kelly	17	21,170	6 37
Eastburn to Kelly	19	24,270	6 40
Williard to Klemens	19	17,610	5 50
Sharp to Seizer	18	20,340	6 40
Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold for:			
Warrick to Uhler	17	19,280	6 00
Trautman to McCauley	18	19,080	5 80
Thayer to Gillett	2	3,080	5 62
Thayer to Swineberger	1	980	5 60
Lafferty to Gillett	2	2,130	6 25
Ryerson to Martin	17	18,880	5 62
" "	1	1,480	4 00
Thompson to Klemens	10	8,530	5 35
" Jones	54	46,910	5 50
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Hogan to Gillett	49	55,730	6 40
Hazlewood & B. sold for:			
Kerwin to Wall	28	25,940	5 40
MISCELLANEOUS SALES.			
Eversole to McAuley	17	19,070	6 20
Friend & E to Kelly	18	23,170	6 75
" " Young	17	21,820	6 75
Eastburn to Gillett	18	21,100	6 40

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep are also large, considerably in excess of the same time last week, and while the market is fairly active prices are lower, fully 25 cts per cwt, some dealers reported 50. The offerings, generally are of good quality consisting mainly of the better grades, and as will be seen by report of sales, prices were within the range of 4.00@6.50.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Drake to Alcorn	280	23,790	4 95
Polly to Kerr	62	7,560	6 45
" " Lloyd	34	3,080	4 75
Taylor to Pearce	213	17,880	5 35
Brown to Pearce	166	14,620	5 50
Pruden to Deitrich	17	per head	2 12
" " Lloyd	71	6,000	4 62
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Brooks to Pearce	98	7,120	4 60
Cline to Davis	21	1,660	4 90
Reeder to Pearce	69	6,520	5 00
Brooks to Drum	86	8,200	5 50
Cline to Crawford	151	12,150	4 75
Ward to Seizer	180	16,230	5 75
" " Pearce	395	36,000	5 75
Morse "	96	8,300	5 00
Caldwell to Aurentz	189	14,370	5 10
Miller to Pearce	95	7,690	5 00
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Hillmon to Pearce	194	16,420	5 00
Kerwin to Lloyd	187	15,650	4 80
Edding to Lloyd	40	3,580	5 00
Hamilton to Lloyd	44	3,420	4 50
Atkinson to Hill	52	4,170	5 00
Shepard to Davis	100	7,430	4 55
Shomaker to Erisman	174	15,760	5 50

HOGS.

The market is strong, with a demand fully up to the supply, and prices have again advanced. To-day York hogs may be fairly quoted at 8@8⅛, though it is alleged that prices are relatively higher here than in New York. Philadelphia hogs are being sold at 8.25@8.75.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Fleming to Newport	44	10,430	7 90
Pruden to Imhoff	49	9,930	8 20
" " Smith	123	19,160	7 85
Combs to Hedges	74	14,508	8 12
" " Hillegas	34	8,180	8 35
Brown to Hedges	10	1,710	8 12
Morelege & M to Hedges	54	9,700	8 15
Carnes to Hedges	19	3,780	8 15
Calhoun to Hedges	132	23,920	8 25
Smith & Watson sold for:			
Carnes to Hedges	22	4,010	8 15
Reeder to Gillett	15	2,770	8 10
Wringer to Newport	21	3,850	8 00
Saibien "	46	12,160	8 00
Browning to Smith	72	9,920	8 00
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Horner to Voetter	48	9,200	8 05
Edding "	12	2,780	8 05
Montgomery to Hedges	34	4,100	7 87
Horner to Thompson	40	12,690	8 05
Host to Newport	70	11,840	7 90
Host to Reyenthaler	75	25,280	8 70

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 15th 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull an unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring opened weak and closed strong at $1.22¾@1.23¼ for cash and seller March; this afternoon dull at $1.22¾ for seller March.

CORN—No. 2 mixed quiet at ⅛c. lower; closed firmer at 50⅛c. for cash 60½c. for seller March; this afternoon quiet and unchanged.

OATS—No. 2 quiet; closed dull at 48½c.

RYE—No. 2 firm and quiet.

BARLEY—No 2 dull and closed at 82c.

HIGHWINES—Steady and unchanged.

MESS PORK—Weak at $21.75@21.87.

LARD & MEATS—Unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet at 15 @ 20c lower; closed at $8.65@8.70; Live, dull at $7.00@7.90.

CATTLE—Dull and declined 15c@25c, $4.25@6.25.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 3,000 head. Shipments of 2,450 head.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Cotton is in fair demand, but at lower rates; middling upland 15⅛c. Flour dull and a shade lower; superfine western State $6.15@6.30; common to good extra $6.65@6.90; good to choice $6.90@7.25; white western extra $7.25@7.75; Ohio $6.85@7.50; St. Louis $6.90@8.75. Rye flour $4.75@6.35. Cornmeal, Brandywine $4.75. Whisky steady and in moderate demand 93½@93¾c. Wheat dull and drooping; new spring $1.53@1.54½. Red amber $1.58@1.60; white Michigan $1.68. Rye firm; western $1.12. Barley steady; Canada West $1.12. Malt quiet. Corn dull and unchanged; mixed western 83@85½c. Oats dull, but unchanged; western Ohio 69½@70. Leather dull, at 27@30c. Orinoco 25@28c. Wool firm: domestic 47@54c; unwashed 33c; pulled 42@47½c, colored 27@32½c. Hay quiet. Hops: State 8@12c western 5@9c. Coffee firm: Rio 13½@16½c. Sugar: Cuba 9½@10⅜c. Molasses: New Orleans 52@65c. Rice 7½c. Crude Petroleum 15c; refined 25c. Mess Pork—new $22.75@22.87; old $22; prime $19.50@20.00; prime mess, new, $22.50@23.00; April $23. Beef steady; mess $10@15; extra $15@17.50; hams $30@32; prime mess $27@28; India $29@32. Cut Meats firm; hams 14@15½c; shoulders 9@10c. Middles quiet and unchanged. Lard firm; prime steam 12½@13⅛c; kettle dried 13⅛@13¼c; March 13⅛c. Butter steady and in moderate demand; western 15@25c; State 25@40c. Cheese dull and unchanged at 12@16c. *Metals*—Manufactured copper steady. Ingot lake 21½@22⅛c. Iron—Scotch pig $29@33; United States $29@30; bar $75; Russia sheet $10.50@11. Nails—Cut 4½@4¾c; clinch 5½@6c; horse shoe 23@28c.

Later—Flour dull and declined to $6.65@6.90 for shipping. Wheat dull; new spring 1.52@1.55, red amber $1.57@1.60. Oats dull 66@69c. Lard very firm at 13⅛c. Eggs quiet at 28@30c and fresh 16@19c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Pending the adjustment of interior freights from here, the market continues dull and prices remain unchanged, but before the close of the week we look for some radical changes in freight rates, and so soon as this occurs business is likely to revive immediately. Prints steady and in moderate request at 10@11c, and leading makes at 18c; delaines and lawns, leading makes, 14@15c for 1,400 cloths and percales; Pacific Mills 22½c; standard brown sheetings 12½@13c for New York Mills; muslins 21c; Wamsutta 20c; Forestdale 15c; Glasgow ginghams 13c, and Lancaster and Bates 15c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—Cotton steady with a moderate demand for middlings at 14½c. Flour firm. Wheat active and firm. Corn active and advanced; ear 59@60c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats firm at 50@52c. Groceries firm. Eggs steady. Butter do. Clover seed dull but unchanged at $11.00@11.50. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged; asking 12⅛@12¼c for steam and kettle. Bulk meats quiet and weak; contracts settled at 8@10½@11c. Bacon dull and drooping at 9¼@11½@12c. Whiskey opened dull but closed active at 87c. Gold $1,10⅛. Exchange at par.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Cotton dull and nominal at 14c. Flour scarce and firm for low grades; superfine winter $5.50@5.60; extra winter $5.75@5.80. Wheat: supply light and buyers and sellers apart; No. 2 red winter saleable at $1.47, but held higher. Corn firm; mixed and yellow on track across the river 49@51½c. Oats steady; No. 1 at elevator 52c. Barley unchanged; fall No. 1 to choice 90c@$1. Rye firm at $1@1.04. Whiskey steady at 89c. Tobacco steady. Hemp nominal at $1.25. Pork quiet at $22.75@23. Dry salt meat steady; shoulders, loose, 8c. Lard 12@16 for steam and kettle. Hogs 7¼@8c. Cattle unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—Tobacco firm and active; sales of 60 hhds at $11.00; common to good lugs, $5.50@6.00; low to medium leaf, $6.25@10.00. Bagging dull and nominal. Cotton dull and declined; middling, 13¾c. Flour firm; extra family, $6.00. Grain firm and in fair demand. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess pork, $22.50. Lard, 12½@14½c. Bulk meats, 8⅛@11½c. Bacon, 9⅛@11½@12½c. Hams, sugar cured, 16c; plain, 15c, all packed. Whiskey quiet.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 15.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; No. 1 white Michigan $1.56; amber Michigan $1.36½c; No. 2 red Wabash $1.35; No. 3 white Wabash $1.29. Corn dull and a shade lower; low mixed 56½c; Michigan 57½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; Michigan 53c. Clover Seed $6.30. Hogs steady at $8.35, all weights.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 15.—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 red winter $1.39. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 44c. Oats firm and in good demand; sales 10,000 bu at 53c. Crude petroleum at $5.20@5.25; refined dull at 23@23½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 15.—Flour dull and declining; extra spring $5.50. Oats: No 2 nominal at 53c. Corn: No 2 mixed firmer at 55½c. Rye: No 1 nominal at 90c. Barley: No 2 firm at 80c. Mess pork $21.62. Dressed hogs dull; $8.87.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 15.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firm. Corn; yellow 81@82c. Oats 58@60c. Mess pork $23. Bulk sides 12c; do sides and clear rib 12½c. Bacon and shoulders 10½@10¾c. Hams, sugar cured, 17½c. Lard 13½c. Whisky 93@94c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.—Flour dull; Ohio and Indiana $6.75@7.75. Wheat steady, amber $1.59@1.62. Rye $1@1.03; Corn: yellow 79@80c; mixed 77@78c. Oats 50c. Whisky quiet and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; extra $1.51¾; No. 1 white $1.44. Corn dull and a shade lower at 61c. Oats steady 52c. Hogs quiet $8.80.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Cotton weak at 14½@14¾c.

MOBILE, Feb. 15.—Cotton easier at 14½c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15—Cotton steady at 14⅛@14⅝c.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 12⅛@12½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 15.—1 car staves, J Painter & Son; 2 do do, W Hasting; 205 sks barley, 15 do corn, Lain & Hood; 50 do wheat, Liggett & Co; 50 sks barley, 4 bbls d apples, 1 do eggs, 3 kgs butter, 1 bx lard, Mesnor & Harper; 44 sks barley, Hitchcock & Co; 58 sks wheat, 4 cars bulk wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 car grain; 19 sks wheat, Gilmore, Staub & Co; 2½ bbls butter, W H Graff & Co; 3 do d apples, 2 do butter, 5 sks rags, 9 bbls g apples, 5 cases butter, 1 kg do, M W Rankin & Bro; 34 sks flour, 35 do barley McHenry & Hood; 1 car corn, J W Bomgardner; 1 do m feed, Laing & McKallip; 1 do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 do scrap iron, Scott & Gisal; 2 bbls tongues, 1 do p feet, W Ruckison; 1 bbl lard, M Heckelman; 1 do gin, M Johnson, 1 shaft and three wheels, 1 wheel and shaft, 1 coil rope, 1 bdl iron rods, 1 bx mdse, 10 posts, 10 weight slides, J Dickey & Co; 3 tcs lard, E H Meyer & Co; 2 do do, J H Parker; 1 bale d goods, H Gerwig; 3 hhds tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 1 do do, A Schaub; 3 do do, R & Jenkinson; 5 bxs soap, J A Renshaw; 15 bbls p hdls, W & J Ralph.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 15.—28 bbls spirits, 5 do brandy, Schmidt & Friday; 6 bxs butter, N Whitney; 5 bbls spirits, S H Watson; 14 do whisky, 3 do gin, 3 do brandy, E Connolly; 5 do spirits, John Seifreth; 14 pkgs liquor, Gamble & A; 40 bbls h handles, E Guttendorf; 5 do broom corn, W L Hubbard; 25 tcs lard, J H Parker; 3 cars dry salted Shoulders, F Sellers & Co; 29 doz brooms, S Ewart & Co; 22 do do, S H Baird; 2 do do, Carter, Bro & Co; 36 bbls apples, 4 do eggs, W H Graff & Co; 4 do do, 4 do apples, Vanfossen & S; 4 do do, 4 do eggs, J W Fife; 2 cars barley, John Gangwich; 30 bgs rye, Dan Wallace; 2 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 1 bbl butter, 2 do eggs, 150 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 1 do eggs, 1 do butter, H Rea; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 125 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 140 bbls apples, Vangorder & S; 125 do do, H Rea Jr; 50 do do, J J Pettit; 13 sks cloverseed, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 5 rolls leather, C Schaffer; 1 car flour, feed, H L Weaver.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 15.—12 cars iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 6 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 10 do iron ore, Everson, P & Co; 10 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 2 do pig iron, Union Iron Mills; 2 do do, W Smith; 1 do pig iron, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 185 sks oats, 180 sks wheat, W G Miller; 100 bbls flour, H Knox; 1 car lumber, McEwen Bro; 120 bbls g apples, J B Campbell; 7 bxs s machs, Grover & Baker; 2 saws, Hubbert Bro; 2 bxs butter, Bruggerman & O'B; 150 sks barley, 76 bbls flour, Houck, J & Co; 19 bbls g apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 43 bxs cheese, 21 do g apples, Watt, L & Co; 5 bbls oat meal, 5 hf bbls wheat, Strickler & M; 5 do oat meal, 5 kegs wheat, J A Renshaw; 44 bxs cheese, J Fife; 4 sks bgs, J Hammond; 171 oil bbls C A Wormcastle; 1 car straves, Spencer & McK; 209 sks mill feed, Schnelbach & H.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 15.—40 sks oats, Moreland & Mitchell; 2 cars metal, McKnight & Co; 3 do do, Graff, B & Co; 2 do do J Zoorhead; 38 do coal, Kier, F & Co; 18 do do Coleman, R & Co; 47 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 1 car rye, W S Meek; 5 bbls d peaches, Voigt, M & Co; 6 kgs butter, Watt, Lang & Co; 14 sks e feed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car wheat, H Rea Jr; 1 do rye, W McKimm; 1 car lime, Montzheimer, K & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 15.—4 cars metal, 2 do ore, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 1 car lumber, A C Taggart; 1 do do, McKirdy & McG; 5 cars ore, Pgh Iron & Forge Co; 300 bdls hides, Luckcamp & K; 1 car lumber, Phelps, P & Co; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 20 doz brooms, W H Love; 162 bdls spokes, Forrester & Co; 3 cars metal, Lewis, B & D; 11 bgs oats, J C Thompson; 1 bbl s kraut, 1 do pickles, W B Garrison.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, Feb. 15.—1 car hay, G Stewart; 70 bbls salt, Shoemaker & Co; 1 car bark, Stuckrath & Co; 98 sks barley, Staub & Co; 1 car metal, Graff Bennett & Co; 1 car bark, Lappe & Weise; 4 do, do, A J Groetzinger; 1 car lumber Reed & Bro; 1 car blooms, Spang, Chalfant & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was stationary last evening with about five feet in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant.

No arrivals since the date of our last report. The Juniata from Cincinnati was due to-night and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The Granite State, is due from Portsmouth to-day, and will return as usual to-morrow at 4 P. M. She is in all respects an excellent boat.

The Silver Lake, Capt. Todd and the Savanna, Capt. Cox, are announced for St. Louis.

The Belle Vernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, is filling up for Nashville, and will be the first boat out for that point.

The Wauanita, Capt. Rees Rees, is the only boat in port loading for New Orleans. She is announced to depart on Saturday.

The St. Charles has not yet been raised, though every thing is being done that can be suggested to get her afloat. The water yesterday was down to within four inches of her timbers.

The Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, is the regular packet for Cincinnati to-day.

The Carrie Brooks, from Zanesville is due to-night.

The Argosy departed for Wheeling yesterday.

—A late Memphis paper says: Capt. J. M White and John Cannon, former owners of the Belle Lee, have been sued by R. F. Hereford, of Point Coupee, La., for $800, of which he was robbed while a passenger on that steamer. He alleges that the officers of the boat were warned when she was leaving port that there were a couple of professional thieves on board, but that nothing was done towards putting them off, and that the Captain refused to have the said thieves searched after the robbery had been committed Since the above was written the suit has been decided against the plaintiff.

—A Cairo special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* under date of Monday says: The Kate Putnam has 170 bbls flint, 25 bbls barytes, 53 bxs drugs, for Cincinnati; 100 tuns iron ore for Wheeling; 100 tuns pig iron, 150 bbls clay, 17 carboys, for Pittsburgh, and a splendid trip of way freight. She reports the steamer Bismarck, St. Louis to New Orleans, lying at shore below Devil's Island, knocked a hole in herself and shipped 18 inches water. The Putnam not being asked for assistance, it is presumed the Bismarck is in no danger of sinking, although all her pumps were vigorously at work when the Putnam passed.

—A deck hand brought suit against the Juniata yesterday for $3 wages, in the United States District Court. Of course, being "a ward of the government," or, as expressed in the English law, "the King's ward," he was not required to give security for costs. In nine cases out of ten these claims are not just. But the practice of courts in admiralty allows impositions on steamboats. The law of admiralty, so far as it has reference to inland streams in this country, ought to be different from the common law of England, as applied to the high seas.—*Cin. Gazette.*

—The Judge Wheeler, which exploded her boilers, burned, and sunk, while bound from Arkansas river to New Orlean, was a sternwheeler, built at Memphis four months since, owned by Adams' Memphis and Arkansas River Mail Line, valued at $15,000, and insured for $10,000 in Pittsburgh offices. Her cargo consisted of 600 bales of cotton, insured in New Orleans.

—Cotton is abundant along Black river, and much still remains unpicked in the fields. Planters are in many cases offering to give half that remains to pickers, with little prospect of being able to save their whole crops. Freight on cotton from Black river out is $3 per bale to Memphis, and $4 to New Orleans.

—The officers on board the United States snag-boat Long subscribed, among themselves, a little over sixty dollars, and forwarded it to the Rev. pastor of the "little church around the corner," to be expended in purchasing books for the library connected with the church.

—At New Orleans, Friday, the steamer Welcome was purchased at private sale, by Capt. Pat. H. Wheat, who intends running her during the season as a regular White river packet. The price paid, we learn, was $7,000.

—Capt. Geo. H. Rea is in New Orleans negotiating for the new towboat John A. Wood, for the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company.

—The hull, machinery and boilers of the defunct Grand Era were to be sold, at New Orleans, last Saturday.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.
LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.,
FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.
STEAMER ELECTOR....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT..Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.
For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 3½ o'clock.
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Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. of Second Avenue and Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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ENGINES AND MACHINERY,
BREWERY WORK, REPAIRING and PUTTING UP MACHINERY, HYDRAULIC CEMENT, Corner 17th and PIKE STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. no3:c5

LOCOMOTIVES, &c.
THE PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WORKS manufacture all descriptions of LOCOMOTIVES, BOILERS AND TANKS.
D. A. STEWART, President; WILSON MILLER Secretary and Treasurer; J. AUG. DUBOIS, Supt. Office, No. 16 SIXTH ST., Pittsburgh. no2:b30

Samson Boiler Works,
BRENNEMAN & WARD.
Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, TANKS, OIL STILLS AND SHEET IRON WORK, Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention paid to repairing.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Ex	2:30 am	Mail Train	1:00 am
Southern Ex	4:30 am	Fast Line	1:20 am
Mail Train	8:10 am	Cincinnati Ex	[illegible]
Cincin'ti Ex	12:30 pm	Pittsb'gh Ex	3:05 pm
Phila. Express	3:30 pm	Pacific Ex	10:00 am
Fast Line	8:00 pm	Way Passn'r	10:20 pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	6:30 am	Wall's No. 1	6:20 am
Brintn Ac No1	10:20 am	Brin'n Ac No 1	7:30 am
Wall's No. 2	11:51 am	Wall's No. 2	[illegible]
Wall's No. 4	6:05 pm	Johnstown Ac	9:50 am
Johnstown Ac	4:05 pm	Wall's No. 3	2:20 pm
Wall's No3	3:05 pm	Braddocks Ac No. 1	7:15 pm
Wall's No. 5	11:00 pm	Brin'n Ac No. 2	1:20 pm
Wilkinsb'g Ac	8:50 pm	Wall's No. 4	3:30 pm
Braddocks Ac No. 1	4:50 pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac	10:00 pm

Cincinnati Express and Southern Express leave daily.

Pacific Express leaves daily except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Church Trains leaves Walls Station every Sunday at 9:03 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 1:05 p. m. and arrives at Walls Station at 2:[illegible] p. m. Sunday Brinton Accommodation leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m.; arrives at Brinton at 9:50 p. m.

For further information apply to
W. B. STORRY, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
de8 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after DEC. 19, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

(CITY TIME.)

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springd'e No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	7:00 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:20 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:00 a m
Claremont Ac	12:53 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:40 p m	Springd'e No. 1	3:10 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springd'e No. 2	6:00 p m	Springd'e No. 2	6:15 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:[illegible] A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:30 P. M. and arrives at Freeport at 2:30 P. M.

Through tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near the Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny.

For further particulars apply to
JAMES LEFFRATS, Agent
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa
ROBERT NEILSON,
de17 Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. and CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
From December 4, 1870, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:48 a m	Fast Line	2:08 a m
Cl. & Wh'g M'l	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Pacific Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chicago Mail	3:58 p m
Chicago Ex	11:08 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Cl. & Wh'g Ex	3:23 p m	C. & St. L. Ex	4:53 p m
Pacific Ex	3:33 p m	Erie & Yg'n Ex	5:43 p m
W'ellsville Ex	4:38 p m	Cl. & Wh'g Ex	7:18 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
DEPART FROM ALLEG'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY	
Bea'r Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale "	10:23 a m	Bea'r Falls "	8:03 a m
" "	11:53 a m	Enon "	8:58 a m
New Castle "	2:13 p m	New Castle "	10:23 a m
Enon "	3:38 p m	Leetsdale "	12:43 p m
Leetsdale "	5:13 p m	Bea'r Falls "	2:23 p m
Bea'r Falls "	6:23 p m	Leetsdale "	4:33 p m
Leetsdale "	10:43 p m	" "	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:38 a m

☞ Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ Pacific Express arrives daily.
☞ Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
☞ Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
☞ All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, Genl. Pas. & Ticket Agent. J. N. McCULLOUGH, Genl. Manager.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION, Western Division WEST PENNA. RAILROAD. Time Table, No. 2. To take effect MONDAY, January 30th, 1871.

WESTWARD.

	Total Dist'ce.	A.M. No. 1.	P.M. No. 2.
Leave Intersection		9:00	4:30
" Buffalo	.6	9:03	4:33
" Sarver's	7.6	9:45	5:00
" Saxon	10.4	10:02	5:24
" Delano	11.4	10:08	5:24
" Coyle's	14.2	10:25	5:43
" Herman	15.8	10:35	5:51
" Brinker's	16.5	10:39	5:55
Arrive Butler	20.9	11.05	6.15

EASTWARD.

	Dist'ces bet'n St'ns.	A.M. No. 2	P.M. No. 4.
Leave Butler		7:00	2:25
" Brinker's	4.4	7:22	2:31
" Herman	.7	7:25	2:35
" Coyle's	1.6	7:33	2:43
" Delano	2.8	7:45	3:00
" Saxon	1.0	7:50	3:06
" Sarver's	2.8	8:03	3:25
" Buffalo	7.0	8:37	4:07
Arrive Intersection	.6	8:40	4:10

ANTES SNYDER,
fe1:m52 Principal Assistant Engineer.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
On and after SUNDAY Nov. 20, 1870, trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:43 a. m.	Southern Express	3:38 a.m.
Denniston Accom'n	7:13 a. m.	McDonald Ac	8:03 a.m.
Pacific Ex	11:03 a. m	Steubenville Accom'n	9:58 a.m.
M'Donald Accommod'n	11:28 a. m.	Cincinnati Express	12:28 a.m.
Southern Express	3:28 p.m.	McDonald Accommod'n	4:13 p.m.
Steubenville Accommod.	3:53 p.m.	Denniston Accom'n	6:43 p.m.
McDonald Accommod'n	5:13 p.m	Fast Line	7:38 p.m.
Sunday Ch'h Train	12:58 p.m.	Sunday Ch'h Train	9:58 a.m.

The 11 03 A. M. Pacific Express will leave daily. The 12 28 Cincinnati Express will arrive daily. All other trains will arrive daily, except Sundays. Trains on Chartiers road will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Dennison Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:13 A. M. on Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:53 P. M.; returning, will connect at Mansfield with trains due at Pittsburgh at 9:58 A. M. and 4:13 P. M.

W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Sup't., Dennison Ohio. de3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 5th, 1870, 3 through Trains daily (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	LEAVE PITTSBURGH.	ARRIVE AT PITTSBURGH.
Day Express	7:20 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
Night Express	8:40 P. M.	6:33 A. M.
Way Passenger	9:35 A. M.	
Mail Train		5:50 P. M.
Sandy's Bend Acc'n	3:05 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Soda Works	6:10 P. M.	8:25 A. M.
1st Hulton	6:45 A. M.	6:35 A. M.
2d Hulton	4:40 A. M.	9:05 A. M.
3d Hulton	11:00 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
Parnassus	11:40 A. M.	3:30 P. M.

Church train to and from Hulton (Sunday) arrives at 10:10 A. M. and leaves at 1:00 P. M.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, both ways between Pittsburgh and Corry.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton's.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup.
de5 JAMES H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME:—On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 4th, 1870, Trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Mail Train	6:30 A.M.	1st McKeesport Ac.	6:40 A.M.
Way Passeng'r	9:15 A.M.	West Newton Ac.	8:25 A.M.
1st McKeesport Ac.	11:00 A.M.	Express Tr'n	10:50 A.M.
Expr's Train	3:10 P.M.	2d McKeesport Ac.	2:10 P.M.
West Newton Ac.	4:30 P.M.	Way Passen'r	3:30 P.M.
Braddock's Ac.	5:30 P.M.	Mail Train	6:10 P.M.
2d McKeesport Ac.	6:30 P.M.	Braddocks Ac.	7:00 P.M.
3d McKeesport Ac.	10:40 P.M.	3d McKeesport Ac.	9:50 P.M.
West Newton Church Tr'n*	12:45 P.M.	Church Tr'n*	10:10 A.M.

*Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

D. D. ANGELL,
de3 Master of Transportation.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN.......H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
Successors to WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., manufacturers and Dealers in
Carriages, Buggies,
SPRING & BUCK WAGONS.
42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
☞ Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS.
Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

LEAD, DRUGS, &c.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINC, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and body.
GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

Schmidt & Friday,
IMPORTERS OF
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
Nos. 384 and 386 Penn,
Cor. of ELEVENTH ST., formerly Canal.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, disposed of three common cases yesterday.

Found.—On the Grant street crossing on Second avenue, last night a roll of bank notes. The owner can have same by calling at GAZETTE counting room.

Official.—The Printing Committee, called for this evening, will please take notice that they will not meet until further notice.
S. B. COOPER, Messenger.

Traeumerei.—In view of the favor with which "Traeumerei" was received on Tuesday night would it not be well for the Cantata Society to repeat it at their concert to-morrow evening.

Alarm of Fire.—An alarm of fire was struck from box 76 about 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and was occasioned by a defective flue in a frame house at Soho, owned and occupied by Felix Hughes. Damage slight.

Concert this Evening.—At the concert this evening by the Cantata Society, "Traumerie" will be repeated by request of numerous delighted hearers at the concert on Tuesday. The programme for this evening is very fine. All should attend.

John Keller, the keeper of a beer saloon at No. 98 Water street, yesterday visited Alderman Humbert and made an information against George Kite, a river man, founded on grossly insulting advances made to his wife in her own house. The Alderman issued a warrant for Kite.

William Osbourne made oath before Burgess Salisbury, yesterday, charging Joseph Harvey with assault and battery. William and Joseph are mill hands on the South side, and got into a dispute which ended in Joseph's inflicting personal chastisement on the complainant. Held for a hearing.

Melinda Lucas (colored) was committed to jail on Tuesday evening, by Alderman Shore, on oath of John Wilson, charging her with the larceny of a watch and a sum of money. Wilson had visited Melinda's house, and on leaving, discovered that he was minus a valuable silver watch and some money.

Three sheepskins, valued at six dollars, supposed to have been stolen by Wm. Plumer, recently convicted in the Quarter Sessions of Westmoreland county, were found at the tannery of Mr. Rally, on Mount Washington, and taken to the office of Justice Krehan, of Birmingham, where they await identification.

Assault and Battery.—Louis Meyers appeared before Alderman Arent of Allegheny yesterday, and made oath charging J. H. Heppley with assault and battery. A dispute arose in a beer saloon when, as is alleged by Meyers, the accused knocked him down and otherwise abused him. Bail entered for a hearing.

Will Meet.—The Water Committee will hold a meeting this evening for the purpose of ordering the work on Penn avenue to be resumed. We presume the preliminary steps will be taken for receiving proposals for water pipes and ditching for the year, as Spring is close at hand and active work will soon commence.

Taken Over.—Charles Fredericks and Price Ingraham, convicted in the United States Court for passing counterfeit money and sentenced to five years' imprisonment each, and Mary Warner, convicted of perjury in the same court and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, were yesterday morning taken to the Penitentiary.

Yesterday, about seven and a half o'clock, at the crossing of Stockton avenue and Federal street, one of the large trees being hauled to the Allegheny Park came in contact with the Fire Alarm telegraph wire and tore it down. Word was sent to Superintendent McCandless, who at once proceeded to the spot and repaired the damage.

Larceny.—H. Harcum made an information before Alderman Herron yesterday, charging M. P. McLaughlin with larceny. Mr. Harcum who is a policeman, states that in the execution of a landlord's warrant he had seized upon a lot of bed clothes and other household effects which he left in the house and which he alleges that the accused afterwards removed. Held for court.

Robbed.—A man who declined to give his name appeared at the Mayor's office yesterday morning and stated that he had been robbed at a house in the Diamond, where he stopped the previous night, of his watch, valued at $30, and a pocket book containing $35. He had no idea who perpetrated the theft, so there is but small chance of the recovery of his property.

The death of Mary Knox Hubley, oldest daughter of Jacob B. Hubley, Esq., in her fourteen year, is very much lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends. She was quite a sufferer for months, but was gentle and patient all the time. Until the last she was able to converse with her friends, during which she frequently spoke of the happiness awaiting her in the better world.

Joseph Brisco and James Harrison both live at No. 162 Webster avenue, and judging from an entry on the docket of Alderman Butler, do not appear to cultivate very pleasant relations. The former came yesterday before that magistrate and preferred against the latter an information for disorderly conduct, grounded on very energetic billingsgate applied to him. A warrant went forth for Harrison.

French Relief Fund.—The sale of reserved seats for the Dramatic Representation in behalf of the French sufferers of the war, will take place Monday and Tuesday next from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at Messrs. Mellor & Hoene's music store, 53 Fifth avenue. It is to be hoped that every seat will be taken, as certainly no cause at the present time appeals in stronger terms to the charitable than that of the suffering and war-distressed French people.

East Liberty.—An information was made before Deputy Mayor Cartwright yesterday by James Burton, Jr., charging John Mellon with disorderly conduct and assault and battery. Burton alleges that Mellon, who is a butcher, rushed out of his shop on the Frankstown road, knocked him down and beat him about the face. The accused was arrested and paid a fine for disorderly conduct and gave bail for Court in the assault and battery case.

Failed to Pay his Board.—An information was made yesterday before Alderman Herron by Mrs. Emma Combs, charging John Fanning with obtaining board under false pretenses. She alleges that the accused obtained board for himself and wife by representing that certain wages would be paid him by the end of the week, when he would pay her. He however, failed to make his promise good, hence this suit. Held for a hearing.

Runaway in Birmingham.—On Tuesday evening a pair of horses attached to a carriage ran away in Carson, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Birmingham, and collided with a street car, the pole striking conductor Scott and knocking him off the platform, the carriage afterwards passing over him. He was picked up and taken into the office of Dr. Thomas where, on examination it was proved that no bones had been broken, but that he received severe internal injuries. He was subsequently taken to the residence of Mr. Matthews, Superintendent of the road. Two other men were standing on the platform, but they jumped off in time to escape injury.

Unpaid Letters in Pittsburgh Postoffice, February 14:

Bissett David, Louisania, Ky., 3c.
Coal James, Eldeston, Pa., 3.
Callahan Jno., Wilkins, Pa., 3.
Coudry A. S., Racine, Ohio, 3.
Graff Tilley, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2.
Hanshe Wm. G., Cannonsburg, Pa., 3.
Harvey John, New Castle, Pa., 3.
Lewis Miss Georgia, Philadelphia, Pa., 3.
Lippincott, Johnson & Co., Phila, Pa., 3c.
Mullin Mrs. Addie R., Wrightsville, Pa., 3.
Michel L. B., Meadville, Pa., 3.
McCaffery Mrs. Maggie, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2.
Turner Robt. H., Warrenton, Ohio.
Donnelly Patrick, Darlington, Pa., 3.
Kerr Mary, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c.
Lustard Mrs., Enon Valley, Pa., 3.
McRoberts Jno., Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c.
Mulverhill Mary, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c.
Munn & Co., New York, 3.
McMullin Jos., Enon Valley, Pa., 3.
O'Marshally R., Relay, Md., 3c.
Ryan Mrs. Girty, Allegheny, Pa., 3c.
Reese Jno., Buchanans, Pa., 3.
Reamer Robt., Enon Valley, Pa., 3.
Sterling A., Enon Valley, Pa., 3.
Sherrey Thos., Darlington, Pa., 3.
Smith Jno.
Vanness Harry, Allegheny, Pa., 3.
Logan Miss J., New Castle, Pa., 3.
Wolf Thos., Enon Valley, Pa., 3.

New Idea—Business Charity.

A bill has been introduced into the State Legislature to incorporate the Pawner's Bank with a capital stock company of $100,000. The idea on which the bill is based seems to us to be an eminently good one, and if such an institution were established and properly conducted it would prove a great advantage to people who are forced by passing want to negotiate for and obtain money on collateral articles, such as jewelry, furniture, apparel or any other articles of value. It proposes a capital stock for the bank of $100,000, fixes the rate to be charged for loans on property, personal or otherwise, at one and a half per cent. a month, limits the dividends to eight per cent., and requires the balance of profits to be distributed in relief every winter to the poor and needy of the city. We can offer no objection to the passage of such a bill.

Skating Extraordinary.

Last night at the Rink, a large audience assembled, and were highly gratified with the performance. Captain Miner, from Detroit, Michigan, was the star of the evening, and went through his wonderful evolutions with great skill and beauty. His stilt skating is truly wonderful, and those of our citizens who missed seeing him, lost a sight well worth seeing. His stilts are one and two feet high, and he performs quite as well when thus elevated, as when on the ordinary skates. Manager Brown informs us that he has secured the services of the champion of the United States, Mr. Callie Curtis, and also Mr. Frank Swift, ex-champion, both of whom will appear at the Rink on Friday evening, and on Saturday evening they will have a match, to decide on the championship. The ice is in good condition and if it should remain so until Saturday, a rare treat will be afforded our people. We hope there will be a good attendance, as the skaters are well worth seeing and the managers of the Rink deserve to be encouraged in their efforts. A fine band is in attendance and altogether an evening can be spent very pleasantly at the Rink.

Died from Congestion.

Yesterday morning Coroner West was called to Mary street, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh, to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. Harriet Harry. At eight o'clock of Tuesday evening deceased appeared to be in ordinary good health; three hours later she was found in her bed by her husband to all appearances dead, her head hanging over the edge. There was some delay in obtaining the attendance of a physician, which was due to the fact that a number at whose office application was made happened not to be in, and to the refusal of one to attend. Dr. Riggs was at last secured, but his efforts were unavailing. The post mortem made by that gentleman showed that Mrs. Harry's death was owing to a cataleptic spasm throwing the blood from the heart to the brain. The Doctor thought that death might have resulted from the attack were it not for the fact that the brain on account of her position, was surcharged with blood from the heart. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with Dr. Riggs's opinion.

Mrs. Harry was about twenty five years old, she was the wife of a boiler in a mill, and had been subject to spasms.

SCHAFFER ON TRIAL.

Interesting Testimony—The Case Near Its Close—It will Probably go to the Jury To-Day.

We yesterday noted the fact that the case of Schaffer would be taken up to-day in the United States District Court. It will be remembered that Schaffer was a farmer, residing near Bridgeville. The detectives who captured him assert that he is one of a large gang of dealers in counterfeit money who have for some time been flooding that region, and Allegheny county generally, with fractional currency. He is accused of having distributed some of it on the Jones ferry boats. District Attorney Swoope has had the matter in hand, and yesterday initiated proceedings to bring him to book. Major A. M. Brown appeared for Shaffer.

The following testimony has been thus far elicited:

Henry J. Robinson, sworn—Querry—Are you employed on the ferry between Temperanceville and Pittsburgh? Answer—Yes.

Q.—State in what capacity. A.—I am collector of the ferry.

Q.—State exactly what occurred in relation to receiving counterfeit money on that boat. A.—We have been in the habit of receiving a great deal of counterfeit money for the last year or so; I told father I thought Abraham Shaffer was trying to pass it; he instructed me to take some of it the next time he tried to pass it; I afterwards took a quarter and a fifty-cent piece, counterfeit; I gave both to father; kept them separately from all the other money; I am certain the pieces I gave to father are the pieces I received from Shaffer; I do not remember the exact time, but it was some time last fall; it was on the boat, and the two pieces were received on different days; he had before offered me money of the same character.

Peter Dressler, sworn—Am a police officer; I went to make the arrest of defendant; officer Pender accompanied me; he was at his place, about seventeen miles out on the Steubenville pike; we found him in the woods, and there was a man with him; arrested him and took him to his house; asked for his pocket book, he handed it to me and said there was a counterfeit ten dollar note in it; we found the bill. [Note produced.] That is the bill; I gave it to officer Pender.

Cross examined.—Defendant said his boy was counting his money that morning and had mixed the counterfeit note with the good money; he had some fifty-five or sixty dollars in the book.

Captain McClain, sworn—Am cashier of the Masonic Bank. [The fractional currency notes and the ten dollar notes were produced.] These notes are all counterfeits.

David Robinson sworn—I am superintendent of the ferry boat; we had received counterfeit money, and I mentioned the matter to my son, and he said he thought Abraham Shaffer was passing it, and I told him to take counterfeit money if it were offered by Shaffer; he brought me a fifty cent note a day or two after, and I marked it and sent it up to United States Commissioner Gamble after marking it with a knife. [Witness identified the note.]

Cross-examined—I believe that to be the same note; I have no means of identifying the note except by the mark; as soon as my son received it he brought it into the office and said, "there is a note Shaffer gave me;" some days we received ten dollars per day in half dollars or quarters, and some days not more than three or four dollars; I suppose we have received as much as twenty dollars in counterfeit notes within the past two years; cannot say exactly what time this was.

David Robison was recalled and resumed his testimony as follows: Saw my son put his initials on the twenty-five cent note. I retained possession of it after he had marked it. After the fifty cent note was punched I immediately examined it for my mark and found it. I had put the mark in the shoulder of Lincoln. [Note produced.] Think this is the same note.

Joseph McBride sworn—Am an employee on the boat; am an engineer; sometimes I collect at breakfast or dinner time; have seen defendant several times when I collected the fare. He offered me one day at dinner time a fifty cent note; it was bad; I gave it back and then he gave me a good quarter. [Note produced.] It was like this one; I saw others in his pocket-book that looked like this one; I was present when Robinson marked the fifty cent note with a knife; he marked it in the lower hand corner. [Note produced.] This is the note that was marked.

Caroline McQuiston, sworn. Know defendant; have known him since last May; I went to keep house for William Ankenney in this city; Shaffer came there to see him twice; William Ankenney and I rented a house from J. Shaffer, within a half mile of defendant's house; defendant moved us out there; we lived there four months; defendant was at our house frequently; I heard defendant ask Ankenney to buy him $400 or $450 of counterfeit money when he went to town; he wanted $50s and $20s in greenbacks; William went to town next day; when he returned on Sunday morning I saw him give Shaffer the money; Ankenney said he paid $30 for $100 and sold it to Shaffer for $40 per $100; I saw Ankenney give Shaffer packages of twenty-five and fifty cent notes; I last talked to defendant on last Saturday night a week ago, at Mrs. Zeigler's; he came to see me; Shaffer said "Dressler and Pender said to McClarren that they got their information from Mrs. Ankenney, and that is what it is to trust a woman." I told him I would tell the truth if put on the stand; I told him I did not do it; I got paper and pencil, and he wrote down what he had said. [Paper produced.] This is the paper, and this is what he wrote; he tore it off a letter.

Cross-examined—This was written at Mrs. Zeigler's; she keeps a boat on the Allegheny river. I worked for her; was doing house work. He came after seven o'clock in the evening. I kept the paper to show to Mr. Swoope; was not married to Ankenny; was keeping house for him; was working for Mrs. Zeigler before I commenced to keep house for him; was with her about two years; had been to Harrisburg before I went to the boat house. Have had no quarrel or ill feeling with Shaffer; he never gave me any occasion to threaten him. Did not tell William McMinn that I would cut defendant's heart out and tramp on it; know McMinn, but said nothing of the kind. McMinn often said he wondered how defendant made his money; he was in town so much; was in his house in June, I think; not since; it was then that Shaffer told Bill to buy him four or five hundred dollars worth of counterfeit money; I left Bill in July; saw the money Ankenny had; did not receive any of it; saw it in my house; I think it was in June; was twice at the house after I left; I saw fifty and twenty dollar counterfeit notes on the Shoe and Leather Bank I think; saw twenty-five and fifty cent notes; both defendant and Bill had twenty-fives and fifties.

William Ankenny, sworn—I know defendant; have known him four years next May; the first time I saw him was at Bloomfield, where I was boarding at the house of John Dodds; Shaffer was there often; I was buying and selling old iron; about July business got dull, and Dodds arranged with Shaffer that I should go and work for him; this was about four years ago; worked for him about two months; about the holidays I became acquainted with Bob ——, who wanted me to sell money to Shaffer; I went out and saw defendant; he came in and I sold him one hundred dollars in counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces, and one $20 bill, for fifty cents on the dollar; did not sell him any more until last spring, when I got him $300; he gave me $100 in good money, and with that and more I got the $300 from Bob ——; that night we were together shoving money; then went to an office and slept; Americus Shaffer, a nephew of defendant was with us; defendant was holding for us, and we were passing; we had only one bill on us at a time, so that if we were caught no more could be found; defendant and I bought a cow; he and I were together on Saturday night; got home about four o'clock; the woman saw us dividing our good money; we had some bad money—one bill I think—left. I have bought counterfeit money here for defendant and took it out to him; on the Saturday night In passing counterfeit money we generally went to taverns, small groceries and cigar stores; Shaffer has told me that he furnished stuff to Americus to shove for him; the night we were shoving together we were in a tavern; Americus went into a cigar shop near by, and the man came into the tavern where I was to get change; the bar-keeper said the bill was a counterfeit, and that he had just refused the bill I had offered; he said they looked just alike; we scattered and got off; he had shoved four or five $10 notes of the $300; defendant had one on the Bank of Rome, New York; those notes had been greased and oiled; we had put too much glycerine on them; counterfeit notes can be fixed up with glycerine and colored with coffee and tobacco; you can make them pliable with a hot iron.

The next witness called was *Maria Zeigler*, who testified that defendant had come to her house on last Saturday night week to see Caroline McQuiston; he was in conversation with her, but did not hear what they said. She got writing paper from her trunk.

Joseph Charlton, tavern keeper on the Steubenville pike testified that he received a twenty-dollar counterfeit note from Americus Shaffer, and that defendant redeemed it.

Frank Anderson was called and testified that he kept tavern at No. 101 Water street; that last summer or spring two men came into the saloon and offered him a counterfeit ten-dollar bill; told him it was counterfeit, and he threw down ten cents for drinks and then left. Witness identified Ankenny as one of the parties.

The case, it is expected, will go to the jury to-day.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The first case taken up in this court yesterday was James Brown vs. Joseph Pennock and Alfred E. Beeson. This was suit for a lot of land on the line of Water street, near Ewalt, Lawrenceville. The jury returned a verdict of six cents damages and costs. A motion was instantly made for a new trial.

Isaac Walker vs. Edward Dithridge was an action to recover damages for an alleged dispossession of certain property which he claims to have bought. On trial.

TO-DAY'S TRIAL LIST.

95. Veilie vs. Midas Pet Co.
101. McCombs vs. Perchment et. al.
107. McNeal vs. Reed et. al.
104. Stoetz vs. Colin et. al.
105. Breher vs. Colin et. al.
106. Schmidt vs. Colin et. al.
117. Mueller vs. Colin et. al.
119. Marretta vs. Hipp et. al.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

We have noted before the progress of the case of Aurentz's heirs vs. Anderson, the Pennsylvania Railroad et al. Yesterday the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

It will be remembered that the action involved possession of the Mansion House.

The case of F. M. Wright and A. W. Wright, minor children of Archibald F. and James Wright, who, through their guardian, Christopher Hope brought an action of ejectment for the recovery of one-fourth part of a tract of land in Fayette township, consisting of 207 acres, was next taken up. The case is not yet disposed of.

The jury, in the case of Hedinger vs. Watter & Shaffer, before noted, yesterday found for plaintiffs for $168.75.

A. Hoffman vs. P. Hoffmeister; action to recover on account of damage sustained on account of nuisance on defendant's property, was then taken up and was on trial when the court adjourned.

TO DAY'S TRIAL LIST.

148. Arthurs vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
129. Dickson, Marshall & Co. vs. Koverman.
153. Sproul vs. Etna Life Insurance Co.
141. Commonwealth vs. Getty.
142. Commonwealth vs. Getty.
143. McGraw vs. Davis.
144. Marshall & Co. vs. McCloy Brother.
145. Vogel vs. Mayes & Baker.
147. St. Paul's Asylum vs. Barr.

The Missing Men.

Nothing has been heard from the missing men, Burns and Williams, or Hunter, of McKeesport, whose sudden disappearance we noticed in the GAZETTE Tuesday morning. There is a strange rumor afloat which is agitating the town, to the effect that Williams had a large sum of money with him, and that, being intoxicated, he exhibited it freely; that two men followed him and his companion and that these strangers the next morning were the first persons to talk of the disappearance of the missing men. The suspicions entertained of these men may yet lead to an arrest, but nothing thus far has been done.

THE POOR GUARDIANS.

They Meet and Elect Officers—Important Business Transacted—An Admirable Proposition Summarily Tabled.

The Board of Guardians, yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, in compliance with law, met to elect a Treasurer, Superintendent of the City Farm, Physicians for the First and Second Districts of the city, and Physician for the Poor House.

Messrs. Arthurs, Fitzsimmons, Hartley, Shaw, Sweitzer, Smythe, Hays, McKee, Moorhead, Torrens and President Kincaide were present.

The President stated that the first business in order was the election of a Treasurer.

Mr. Sweitzer called attention to the fact that under an act passed by the Legislature, in January of last year, the office of Treasurer of the Board was filled from May to May of each year. The present Treasurer, Mr. Hart, had given the necessary bonds for the faithful performance of his duties for one year from May, 1870, and his term of office would not expire until next May. The Speaker also maintained that the Board was required to receive bids for the unexpended balance, and place the money in the hands of the party giving the most interest in connection with the requisite security.

Mr. Shaw moved to postpone the election of a Treasurer until the meeting in May. Adopted.

John Wilkinson was elected Chaplain for the ensuing year.

The President declared the election of a Physician for the Poor House, next order.

Doctors Evans and Ward (the present incumbent) were nominated. A ballot resulted in the election of Dr. Ward, by one majority.

The election of city physicians was next in order. For the First District Doctors Benham and Purviance were nominated. The former was elected by a vote of seven, to four for Dr. Purviance.

For Physician in the Second District, Drs. Umbstaetter and Rex were nominated. The former was elected by a vote of seven, to four for Dr. Rex.

For the office of Superintendent of the City Farm, W. D. Patterson was nominated, and on motion of Mr. Smythe, was elected by acclamation.

The President next announced the monthly committees for the year, the only change being that the new members take the place of the retiring members for the same month that they had served.

Mr. Hartley had heard rumors that Dr. Ward, the Physician elect for the Poor House, was incompetent, and he thought it the duty of the Board to investigate the matter. He had no positive assurance of the fact himself, but in the gentleman's opinion the matter should be inquired into. He therefore moved that Messrs. Shaw, Hays, and Torrens be appointed a committee of investigation.

The gentlemen suggested declined acting on the committee.

Mr. Smythe supported the motion, and favored the idea of the entire Board resolving itself into a committee of investigation.

Mr. Harvey stated that one year ago the same matter was before the Board, and he thought it should be attended to.

A member had heard that the Superintendent would not allow Dr. Ward to attend his family.

It was explained that the Superintendent had employed none but his own family physician for years.

Mr. Shaw was opposed to the appointment of any physician for the Poor House who would not consent to be a resident physician.

A motion was then made to amend the original motion, and form the entire Board into an Investigating Committee, each member to visit the Poor Farm on his own account, and detail his experience at the next meeting of the Board. The amendment was adopted.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Smythe.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of three, with instructions to draw up an act of Assembly, making it incumbent upon the Guardians of the Poor to take charge of and provide for all individuals who may become inmates of our county jail, city lock-up or either of the station houses, who may be suffering from *mania potu, delirium tremens* or any kindred disease.

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to forward the said act to our Representatives at Harrisburg and urge its immediate passage.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Sweitzer, after which Mr. Smythe called the attention of the Board to the fact that the lockup was no place for the treatment or care of persons suffering in the manner referred to. There was no City Hospital nor anywhere else where persons afflicted in this way could be taken, and it was inhuman to have them in the cell of a prison.

Mr. Arthurs moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Smythe called for the yeas and nays on the motion, with the following result:

Nays—Messrs. Sweitzer and Smythe.

Yeas—Messrs. Arthurs, Fitzsimmons, Moorhead, McKee, Shaw, Hartley, Torrence, Hays and President Kincaide. Thus the resolutions went by the Board.

On motion adjourned.

CALLISTHENICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

A Pleasant Occasion at the Fourth Ward Public School—The System of Dio Lewis Improved Upon—The Young People Acquit Themselves Creditably.

A pardonable and natural interest centers about our young folks. It is to them we are to look for that progressive development which has already in America proved so wonderful in its results. Dickens came amongst us a little over a quarter of a century ago and went home and wrote of us as of a crude people—hardly as yet hardened in the pith. Already we can read with charity the great satirist's pictures of what he saw, and take complacency in them from an unavoidable consciousness that we have outgrown the phases of national life he describes. Dickens's estimate of us at twenty-eight years of age was wonderfully modified when he came amongst us a couple of years ago, almost fifty-six. Perhaps in no respect have we undergone greater changes or exhibited more marked growth than may any day be observed in our public schools.

The public school of thirty years ago bears about the same relation to the public school of to-day that the ape, according to Darwin, the possible progenitor of the human race, bears to a Caucasian. Every year we have advanced, and in the last half dozen years our progress has been more marked than at any previous stage. The introduction of Callisthenics into our schools marked an era. Nothing could more completely mark the advances we have made from the picture of youthful American life given to us by Dickens, in Martin Chuzzlewit, of Jefferson Brink and his wife. We have realized that physical development is every thing in the world, and have gone resolutely to work to check national characteristics that would have rapidly made us a valetudinary people.

In the Fourth Ward school yesterday there was a pleasing evidence that we have entered upon a new era. An invitation had been extended to a number of prominent gentlemen to be present and witness the proficiency of the pupils in callisthenics, which, a few years ago, was an unheard of thing in our schools. The invitation was accepted by quite a number of those invited, and the result was most gratifying to the spectators. The system introduced by Dio Lewis, some years ago has made great advances. It has been greatly improved both in the variety and complexity of its manual and in regard to its relations to physiological science. The young people of both sexes participated, and proved themselves adepts in the practice. Its results, if one may form an opinion from their physique, have been very beneficial to the children. As a class they seem to enjoy robust health, and show a very creditable muscular development. Their cheeks glowed with the ruddy hues of health; brightness of eye and elasticity of movement, all testified to the wholesome effects of the system. Professor Logan may well congratulate himself on the results of his administration of the school.

A number of gentlemen present were called upon to make a few remarks, and Dr. Douglass, Professor Hurtt, W. T. Haines, Esq., Mr. Maitland, and others, complied with the invitation. The remarks were, of course, of an informal character, and were pitched in a key appropriate to the occasion.

We are glad to note occasions of the kind. The cultivation of physical strength and grace in our schools is a happy auspice for the future of our people. Gymnastic exercises have revolutionized the German people. When two or three philosophers and poets at the beginning of the present century began to agitate for physical culture the German people were a puny and stunted race. Their impulse inaugurated a new era, which has eventuated in the magnificent race which has just beaten down the resistance of the French people. We wish the reform God-speed.

THE WILKINSBURGH PROJECT.

The People Speak—They Go in For Borough Organization—The Resolutions.

The people of Wilkinsburgh and vicinity, assembled *en masse* in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening to discuss the Borough project. An organization was effected by calling the Rev. John M. Hastings to the chair. Dr. James S. King and William Devore were elected Vice Presidents, and William Anderson, Secretary.

The original bill for the incorporation of Wilkinsburgh and Edgewood as a borough, which had been introduced into the House some two weeks ago, had been, it was said, lost or mislaid in the Committee to which it had been referred. The draft of the new bill, similar in most respects to that which had disappeared, was, on motion, read by the Secretary. The only details in which it differed from the one previously prepared were that it contained a clause continuing in force the prohibitory liquor law, now operative in Wilkins township, provided for summary punishment of disorderly conduct within the borough limits and introduced the cumulative system in voting for Councilmen, School Directors, and other borough officers.

Messrs. R. S. Davis, Wm. F. Gardner and Wm. Anderson were appointed by the chair a Committee to prepare resolutions which should embody the sense of the meeting. They reported the following:

WHEREAS, The citizens of Wilkinsburg, Edgewood and vicinity are desirous of improving their condition by placing the management of their municipal affairs in the hands of those whose interest are more identified with their own; and

WHEREAS, It appears that more than two-thirds of the children of the neighborhood are compelled, through the neglect or indifference of those who have been managing the public schools, to seek such educational advantages as are offered by select schools, and the public schools in the more enterprising districts adjoining them; and

WHEREAS, These evils cannot be remedied except by cutting loose from the larger portion of the township, and establishing a separate district; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we consider borough corporation as the only speedy and effectual means of securing such advantages as are absolutely demanded, especially in the matter of public schools.

2. That we regard the education of our children as of the highest importance, and that any taxation reasonably necessary for that purpose should be cheerfully borne.

3. That in applying for a borough charter, it is not the intention or desire of the citizens to enter upon an extravagant system of expenditures, which would prove burdensome to the tax-payers, but to place this populous and growing community in a condition to avail itself of such municipal improvements as the tax-payers may deem necessary, and to secure the benefit of such taxes as are now collected from them and spent in other portions of the township—portions so remote that the expenditure does not confer a particle of benefit upon us.

4. That we are in favor of the bill read at this meeting, and earnestly request our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature to secure its passage.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, without debate.

On motion, Messrs. Wm. H. Devore, Wm. F. Gardner, James S. King, Samuel Bridge and Wm. Anderson were appointed a committee to present the action of the meeting to our Senators and Representatives.

The meeting then adjourned.

PETROLEUM.

The Total Production for 1870—The Development—The Export—Stocks in the World—Losses—The Leading Districts, etc.

We have before us yesterday's edition of the Titusville *Herald*, which contains an elaborate and comprehensive report of the total production of petroleum, and other statistics and facts regarding the trade for and during the year 1870. We glean therefrom the following interesting statements:

The increase in the production during the past year in the Pennsylvania oil region was unprecedented, as it was unexpected, and from an average daily production in January, 1870, of 12,654 bbls., there was (with the exception of the first three months of the year) a gradual increase each month to October, which exhibited a production of more than 20,000 barrels per day. The months of November and December were marked by a rapid decline until at the close of the year. The daily yield of oil in Pennsylvania was about 15,500 barrels per day, or an increase of more than 2,000 barrels per day over the same months of the preceding year.

WHAT CAUSED IT.

The increased production for the year was the discovery of two important oil fields, West Hickory and the McCray farms, which had heretofore produced little if any oil, but which by rapid development proved to be the most valuable and largely productive of any heretofore discovered, the McCray farm alone having yielded since the first well was struck more than 323,000 barrels of oil. The Parker Landing oil field upon the lower Allegheny, maintained throughout the year an average production of over 2,000 barrels daily, and other older tracts show a slight decline for the year under review.

THE PRICE.

The price of petroleum during the year averaged considerably less than during 1869, yet at the price of $3.50 per barrel, which was about the average for "spot oil" during the year, the product yielded in cash nearly the sum of *twenty millions of dollars*.

SHIPMENTS.

There was an increased shipment in the year 1870 over that of 1869 of 1,305,000 barrels, the total shipment of crude equivalent in 1870 having reached 5,219,000 barrels.

TOTAL PRODUCTION.

The total production of crude oil in the Pennsylvania oil region in 1870 was 5,659,000 barrels of 43 gallons each, against 4,215,000 barrels in 1869, an increase of 1,444,000 barrels, or over thirty-four per cent.

In Ohio and West Virginia the product in 1870 averaged about 1,400 barrels daily, or 511,000 barrels, an increase of 146,000 barrels over the product of 1869, or over forty per cent. In Canada the total yield reached about 365,000 barrels. This is an increase of 145,000 barrels, or nearly seventy per cent.

		Bbls.
Total product of Pennsylvania oil region in 1870		5,659,000
Total product in West Virginia and Ohio in 1870		511,000
Total product of Canada in 1870		365,000
Total product of America in	1870	6,535,000
Against " " "	1869	4,717,000
And in	1868	3,965,000

It will be seen by the forgeoing figures that the total production in America in 1870 exceeded that of 1869 by 1,818,000 barrels or over thirty per cent, while the excess in production in 1869 over 1868, was 750,000 barrels, or about nineteen per cent.

The average per day in 1870 was 15,350 barrels; in 1869, 11,500 barrels; in 1868, 10,180 barrels.

Besides the production in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, and Canada, there were small quantities of petroleum produced in Kentucky, and Peru, S. A., but they did not amount to more than 150 barrels per day in both localities.

The gravity of the product from the Pennsylvania region was perhaps on the average one degree lighter in 1870 than in 1869, while in Ohio, West Virginia, and Canada, there was no noticeable change.

Of lubricating oil there was produced in 1870, in Pennsylvania, about 100 barrels daily. In West Virginia the yield was about the same.

THE STOCK OF OIL.

The year 1870 witnessed a general increase in stock throughout the world. In the United States, the total stock on January 1st, 1871, was 1,190,000 barrels against 878,500 the same date last year, and 790,000 on January 1st, 1869, showing an increase in 1870 of 312,000 barrels over 1869, and 400,000 over 1868.

The stock in Canada increased about 40,000 barrels. This makes the total stock in America on January 1st, 1871, 1,590,000 barrels against 1,238,000 January 1st, 1870, an enlargement of 352,000 barrels.

The stocks in the world, January 1st, 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1871.	1870.
In the United States, bbls.	1,190,000	878,000
In Canada, barrels	400,000	360,000
In and afloat for f'gn. prts.	1,283,000	622,000
Total barrels	2,873,000	1,860,000

These figures show an increase of 1,013,000 barrels.

THE CONSUMPTION.

In the United States the consumption, as shown by deducting the export exclusive of Canadian oil, the increase in stock and the losses by fire, &c., was about 1,500,000 barrels of crude, against 1,400,000 barrels last year, an increase of about 100,000 or seven and one-half per cent. Thus it will be seen that the consumption of petroleum is increasing abroad much faster than at home, indicating that the position of petroleum as an article of export is to remain unaltered.

THE LOSSES.

The losses by fire, shipwreck and capture in 1870 were very large, and altogether reached about 232,000 barrels. In this amount are included several cargoes captured by the French, a part of which was burned. More than one-half of the amount was lost and destroyed in the United States by fire.

THE EXPORTS.

The export of petroleum in 1870 reached the unprecedented figures of 141,208,155 gallons. In this quantity are included a little over 100,000 barrels of refined and about 10,000 of crude from Canada.

THE DEVELOPMENT.

Development in the Pennsylvania oil region during the year 1870 was greater than that of any previous year since the discovery of oil, and the number of wells drilled also exceeded that of any previous year.

The most important oil field of the year, or, in fact, of any previous year, was that known as West Hickory and vicinity, distant about twelve miles from Titusville and three miles from Tidioute. On the first of May, 1870, the average daily product of all the farms in this vicinity did not exceed 300 bbls per day; on the 4th of May considerable interest was awakened, and the attention of operators directed towards this point by the striking of a 200 barrel well on the Tuttle farm. This well belonged to the class known as "Wild Cat" wells, and had been put down in a comparatively untried wilderness and was named the "Venture" well. Operations received an impetus at once in this locality, and all available territory was at once secured by parties who commenced to sink numerous wells upon the same. The rapid growth of this territory, the large number of wells drilled, and the size of the wells when completed served to place this territory, which at no time was more than a mile square, far in advance of any field of similar extent in the producing region, and in less than eight months after the discovery of the "Venture" well, *over one-half million barrels* of oil were produced from this district alone. The average daily production of the Hickory oil field in May, 1870, was 406 barrels, while in September of the same year the daily yield was 3,335 barrels.

The McCray farm ranks next in importance among the large producing districts of the year, mention of which is made in another part of the report.

Another important farm, and which has maintained a large and profitable production throughout the year, is that known as the Mitchell farm, (formerly R. L. Shaw farm) near Rouseville, which from the reports furnished each month during the year, produced during 1870 more than 134,530 barrels of oil.

There were many other farms and tracts throughout the region that exhibit a large and profitable field for the year, among which are the Columbia farm, Central, Blood, Tarr and Rynd farms, but those mentioned were the most important in the region.

Several strikes occurred during the latter part of the year, in the vicinity of Brady's Bend, upon the lower Allegheny, and the yield in this vicinity was largely increased, though the great distance from the oil centre, and the depth of the wells have so far served to prevent any rush of operators to this point, though the wells in nearly every instance have proved largely remunerative. At the close of the year the entire number of wells producing, in the Pennsylvania oil region, was about three thousand.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 15, 1871.	A. M. 7:23	P. M. 4:23	P. M. 11:23
Height of Barometer	30.35	29.90	29.87
Change since last report	—01	—36	—12
Thermometer	23°	41°	46°
Change in last 24 hours	—6°	+11°	+19°
Direction of wind	S.	S.	S.W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	5	10	3
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.12	0.50	0.04
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	B	B	A
Amount of cloud	¼	¼	0
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths			
State of weather	3	3	1

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, ¼ to ½ cloud; 3, cloudy, ½ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

HENRY D. SCHMIDT, Observer.

The Meat Inspector at Work.

A dealer in hogs came to the city market on Tuesday evening with four good sized dressed hogs, for which 8⅛ to 8⅜c. per pound was offered by some of the butchers and refused by the owner. At this juncture our ever vigilant meat inspector, Mr. Thomas Lindsay, put in an appearance, and with his practiced eye at once detected something wrong with the pork. The owner was at once interrogated and declared that he had himself raised and killed the hogs and that they were all right. The inexorable Inspector was not convinced, but feeling and turning over the carcasses assured himself that they were not fit for the shambles, and making sundry incisons with his knife revealed an abcess from which purient matter in large quantities exuded. This proof convinced the bystanders also that the meat was unsound, and all approved the course of the officer in confiscating the entire lot, which he sold to be used for soap fat, and it remains for theorists to decide whether these hogs were raised and slaughtered, as the owner claimed by himself, or were the victims of a casuality on the Pan Handle Railroad and were brought thence to be palmed on our citizens for their dinners. While this question remains unsettled, Mr. Lindsay kindly, perhaps too kindly, withholds the name of the owner from the public.

The Soldiers' Orphans' and Widows' Fair.

The utmost interest is still manifested by Alleghenians in this laudable enterprise. We are unaffectedly glad to chronicle thus far a very fair financial success and to anticipate that the close of the Fair will not show any diminution in the volume of receipts. The claims of rival contestants are preserved with good natured cordiality by their friends. Apropos of the gold watch, we should state that Professor Gamber carried off the prize, receiving 904 votes against the very respectable score of 400 for his adversary. The watch was tendered to the gentleman in a neat speech by Commodore Cochrane. There was little exertion involved in receiving such superb prize gracefully, and Prof. Gamber was quite equal to the emergency.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Joseph A. Butler Elected Chairman, to Fill the Vacancy Occasioned by the Death of Mr. Holmes—Important Action.

A meeting of the City Executive Committee of the Republican party was held yesterday afternoon. It was called with a view to elect a Chairman in place of Mr. Holmes, deceased, and to remodel their organization preparatory to the next city campaign, which involves the election of city officers, including among others, a Mayor, Controller and Treasurer. The body has not been called together for three years, during which time quite a number of vacancies have arisen in the Board from death or removal from wards; amongst the former, Mr. Holmes.

Joseph A. Butler, who, until yesterday, was Vice President of the Committee, and Messrs. Ben W. Morgan, Jno. W. Riddell, Joseph Hartman, Ralph J. Richardson, T. J. Craig, J. T. Brown and Evan Jones were present.

Mr. Morgan stated that a number of vacancies had arisen in the Committee from death or removal and moved that the names of all persons not now entitled to represent wards should be stricken off the list.

Mr. Riddell suggest that it would be well to take no precipitate action. He thought there was ample time to take action in the premises, and advised that the people of the wards should be heard from.

Mr. Morgan explained that he had no intention of hurrying matters. His motion did not contemplate immediate action. He had suggested merely a revision of the list. This did not involve the immediate filling of vacancies by the Committee. They could initiate action and they could, afterwards, take the views of the wards.

With that understanding the old list was read over. It was as follows:

First ward—James Gracey, Fred. Schild.
Second ward—Thomas W. Davis, John Paul.
Third ward—Wm. Simpson, John T. Brown.
Fourth ward—Robert Leonard, T. W. Shaw.
Fifth ward—W. J. Gilmore, A. W. Smith.
Sixth ward—John R. Wilson, Jno. D. Evans.
Seventh ward—Jos. A. Butler, E. D. Brush.
Eighth ward—J. Hartman, W. G. Dunseath.
Ninth ward—Ralph J. Richardson, Jos. Kaye.
Tenth ward—David Beck, Jas. McCandless.
Eleventh ward—Jno. Wandless, C. Kehew.
Twelfth ward—Josiah Nobbs, T. Rosewell.
Thirteenth ward—Chas. P. Duff, E. P. Jones.
Fourteenth ward—Thos. J. Craig, E. Jones.
Fifteenth ward—Jno. H. Kerr, J. T. Covert.
Sixteenth ward—A. B. Boal, G. Nessenthaler.
Seventeenth ward—J. Chislett, J. W. Riddell.
Eighteenth ward—David Holmes, D. Kirk.
Nineteenth ward—J. N. Berlin, E. C. Negley.
Twentieth ward—G. W. Hailman, A. H. Gross.
Twenty-first ward—Benj. W. Morgan, A. J. Woolslayer.
Twenty-second ward—Wm. H. Irwin, Randall Morton.
Twenty-third ward—Geo. H. Anderson, Jas. McKibben.

Vacancies were then pointed out in the following wards:

Second—Thomas W. Davis had left the ward; Thomas S. Bigelow suggested.
Third—Wm. Simpson; C. Neubert suggested.
Fourth—Thomas Cain suggested in place of Robert Leonard.
Sixth—Both members disqualified; Joseph Caskey and M. Richardson suggested.
Seventh—Samuel McElhany suggested in place of E. D. Brush.
Ninth—Joseph Kaye, deceased; no suggestion.
Tenth—James Johnston suggested in place of James McCandless, removed from ward.
Eleventh—Wm. B. Hays, Jr., suggested in place of Charles Kehew, removed to another ward.
Fifteenth—S. J. Wainwright suggested in place of J. T. Covert, removed from ward.
Eighteenth—Benjamin Darlington suggested in place of David Holmes, deceased.

Joseph A. Butler, Esq., on motion, was chosen chairman in place of David Holmes, declined, and John W. Riddall Vice Chairman.

Mr. Morgan moved that the Committee be authorized at their next meeting to appoint five members at large to be selected by the Committee from five names presented at the next meeting.

Mr. Jones moved the appointment of a Committee on Organization in the various wards.

Mr. Morgan thought such committee was not necessary. They could vote under the Crawford county systm thus dispensing with ward organizations.

No other business being before the Committee, on motion of Mr. Brown, they adjourned to meet Wednesday, March 15th.

"SHELTERING ARMS."

An Appeal to the Charitable.

Three years ago the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was organized and incorporated, its object being to engage in united systematic efforts to improve the moral, social and intellectual condition of women and children in these cities and of strangers needing relief and guidance.

During this period, in addition to the large amount of individual work done, which can neither be estimated or recorded, the association has purchased a building and successfully maintained the

"TEMPORARY HOME FOR DESTITUTE WOMEN,"

in which the distressed of every name have been admitted, whether with or without children, until their case could be inquired into, and such measures adopted as the circumstances required. We have undertaken and nearly completed the erection of a suitable building for the

"HOME FOR AGED PROTESTANT WOMEN,"

upon the five acre lot given for that purpose by James Kelley, Esq., Wilkinsburg. We have established at No. 25 Union avenue, Allegheny, a

"BOARDING HOME FOR WORKING WOMEN,"

where the women of that class may be shielded from the dangers of city life, and surrounded with Christian influences.

For the money necessary to do these things, we are thankful to the generous citizens who gave it. We have tried as Christian women to act wisely with the means entrusted to our care, and now we come before the same generous community begging you to aid us in another work.

The very first project contemplated by our association was a reformatory home to which erring women wishing to enter upon a better life might come for refuge, and find sheltering Christian arms interposed between them and the past, and loving hearts and hands to incline, cheer and keep them to a more hopeful future.

"The Temporary Home" has helped us in this work, being open as a transient home to many. With inmates constantly coming and going, the course of instruction is constantly broken in upon. But a worse trouble is, that being in the heart of the city, the inmates can have no out-door exercise without meeting former associates in vice, and being subjected to their enticements or insults. In some cases, which have fled to us for aid to conquer solely the passion for drink, such premature exposure has been most unfortunate, and they have returned late at night intoxicated or been lodged in jail. Some of our inmates have been so sincere in their desires to reform and so fearful of their danger, that they refuse to go outside of the door, even in company with the matron. One well-educated woman of respectable connections, remained in the Home for a year, until her health was seriously impaired by the confinement; others have remained over six months, and although very happy and giving entire satisfaction in their conduct, they could not help feeling a longing for the fresh air, and we were obliged to find places for them as servants before we felt it quite safe to trust them away from our helpful care. James Kelly, Esq., has generously given to the Association five acres of eligibly situated ground at Wilkinsburg, and on this we desire to erect a home of reform without high walls, bolts or bars, to be styled "The Sheltering Arms," where our women may be taught habits of industry and ways of making an honest living, while the sincerity of their reformation is being tested under the helpful and winning influences of a truly Christian home. Similar institutions elsewhere have met with most encouraging success. "The Home of Shelter in Detroit" has more than realized the hopes of its founders. To it go many of the girls who have passed creditably through the training of the House of Correction. Working in harmony with the Prison Committee, the House of Refuge, and the Work House, will also be one of the uses of our proposed institution. Four gentlemen have given us one thousand dollars each, and we have towards the erection of the building about eight thousand dollars.

We earnestly appeal to the gentlemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to help us generously in our work. Give us the means we need, and we promise you that with the blessing of our Divine Master, our 'Sheltering Arms,' aided by your liberality shall be instrumental in rescuing many from degradation and vice, and sending them forth to enter on lives of industry and virtue.

Said to be Dangerous.

An esteemed correspondent, writing on behalf of a number of citizens in the vicinity of Pine Creek Station, on the West Penn. Railroad, asks us "to direct the attention of the management of that road to the danger there is in having the passenger platform in such close proximity to the oil stills of Menzer, Hepler & Co.'s refinery." He urges that "if the oil, which is constantly being spilled on the track, should take fire from a spark and communicate with the tanks above, over the station, an explosion would ensue, and the consequences might result in a fearful calamity to those who may be waiting on the platform for the train." He suggests that the platform be removed to the old site. If there is any of the danger our friends apprehend, they should confer with the Superintendent of the road, who, we are certain, would promptly remove all cause for alarm by acceding to their request.

Union Centenary M. E. Church.

In our report, in Monday's GAZETTE, of the dedication ceremonies of Sunday last at this new church, for want of more definite information, in speaking of the sacred music so much admired by all present, the members of the Church Choir only were alluded to, whereas they were but a part of the Choir engaged on the occasion which was strengthened and enriched by the invaluable aid during all the services of the following vocalists viz., Mr. Dan. Unks and Miss. Smith, formerly of the regular Choir, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Saint, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Coyle and Mr. J. G. Henry, of the Presbyterian Choir, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Robinson, Messrs. Gibson & Scott and Mr. Ed. Graham of the First Methodist Choir, and Mr. J. J. Clowes and J. W. Hughes, of the Baptist Choir, all of whom performed their several parts so well as to be intitled to this acknowledgment of their valuable services.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief. "*The Troches*" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

116 Market Street. 116 Market Street.—Weed Sewing Machines, in every variety and style, and unvarying efficacy. Call and examine the Weed before making your selection.
T THS

John L. Dawes would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has not quit the painting business, as has been reported, and will be glad to see those in want of House and Sign Painting at the office of
JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.,
T THS 96 and 98 Third avenue.

Office Rooms To-Let.—Several fine office rooms can be had from April 1, in "Gazette Building," corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield streets. Apply at once.

Sign Painting.—If you want a good sign at the lowest figure, 96 and 98 Third avenue, is the place to get it.
T THS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third-avenue. tf.

Glass Cards.—We are prepared to make Glass Cards at lower figures than any other house, here or elsewhere.
T THS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.

A Bold attempt to fire the Novelty Works—Cool calculating Villainy—A case for Fire Marshal Butler to investigate.

Last night between eleven and twelve o'clock as Mr. Turner Strawbridge, foreman at the Pittsburgh Novelty Works, located at the corner of Grant and First streets, was making his rounds about the premises, previous to retiring, he discovered a great volume of smoke coming from the first floor window on the northeastern corner of the building. He promptly entered the apartment which is used as a storage room for patterns, and found a furious, though apparently but recently enkindled fire raging. With creditable energy he *tore down the burning pile of fagots built to the rafters*, and without help, extinguished the flames, having water near at hand. On close examination made after the flames were subdued, he found that some malicious scoundrel had, either in the early part of the evening or a little while before the fire was discovered, entered the room and with cool and calculating deliberation, made arrangements for firing the building. Dry fagots of wood were saturated with oil and laid in regular order and precision to the rafters, a small ladder being used for the work as the pile got too high for the reach of the operator. An oil lamp filled with oil was placed in the centre, and the wicked malefactor, after applying a light, and leaving his ladder behind him, made good his escape. The opportune discovery of the fire was very fortunate, for had it burned ten minutes longer, we would, in all probability, have had to record the destruction this morning of an industrial workshop valued at an immense sum, which covers a vast area, and which affords employment to a large number of men. The adjoining property would have been placed in great jeopardy.

Officer John Weimer, of the regular night police on duty in that district was promptly notified of the facts of the case and he at once set himself to detect any suspicious character who might during the night return to consummate the work commenced. None appeared, however, up to an early hour this morning else we should have had an arrest to chronicle for none of the officers are more vigilant or efficient than Mr. Weimer.

This is a case which should be thoroughly investigated by Marshal Butler, inasmuch as the attempt at incendiarism on a grand scale is proven by the circumstances. It is to be hoped that the guilty party will be discovered and that swift and severe justice will be meted out to him.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Enoch Arden" held the boards last night at this resort, and was enjoyed by a large and fashionable audience. Adams acquitted himself with his usual grace and verve, and was quite *en rapport* with the spirit of the piece. The accessories were all in happy accord, and the performance was characterized in all its details by a faithful co-operation on the part of the stock. To-night Manager Canning announces "Dreams of Delusion" and "Wild Oats," in both of which pieces Adams has established an exceptionally high character. The period during which we may expect to enjoy Adams's personations is drawing rapidly to a close, and theatre-goers would do well to make a note of this fact.

THE MASKED BALL.—It should by no means be forgotten that to-night will take place the Third Annual Masked Ball of the German *Lesevercin* or Library Association. On previous occasions the balls of this society have been marked successes, and they so combine mirth, and respectability that they are regarded among our leading German families as *the* event of the season. The ball to night will take place in Lafayette Hall and the list of managers, which embraces many of our most prominent citizens, is guarantee sufficient that the order and decorum that will be preserved will be such that no one need hesitate to attend. In addition to the amount of enjoyment to be gotten at one of these entertainments it is pleasant to know that it is, pecuniarily, of much benefit to that most worthy institution The German Library Association.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—Of course this great natural orator will have his usual success here this season. Whatever may be said for or against Mr. Gough, no one can deny his almost unbounded popularities. On this account the Lecture committee has doubtless done well in securing his services for two nights. As there are to be no reserved seats it would be well to remember that he will lecture to morrow (Friday) night and again on next Monday night, in Library Hall.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—"Paris Surrendered" is still on the bills at this most popular place of amusement, and its success is unprecedented. All the stars of the company, the Blondes, Burgess, Williams and Bray appear in it. There will be a matinee this afternoon at 2:30 for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent fire on the South Side, Manager Aims having kindly given the use of the house, and all the performers having volunteered for the occasion.

Messrs. Barclay and Company, of Philadelphia, have sent us a copy of Poe's Raven translated into German by Carl Theodor Eben and illustrated by, David Scattergood. Mr. Eben seems, from the specimens he presents here—the brochure also contains translations of Poe's Haunted Palace and Byron's Farewell—to have a really remarkable talent for translation. In the Raven he has preserved the rhythm and meter most capitally and he has, on the whole done his work most satisfactorily, although, as is necessary and as he himself remarks "the delicate aroma which pervades the original has evaporated." Nevertheless save in two of the verses we think the translation is as good as any translation of a poem with which we are familiar, and those two verses are probably the most perfect, powerful and difficult to translate in the poem; for instance

> Ah, distinctly I remember, it was in the bleak December
> And each separate dying ember wrought its ghost upon the floor, is rendered
> Wohl hab ich's im Sinn behalten, im Dezember war's, im kalnk
> Und Gespenstige Gestalten warf des Feuer's Schein umher.

Which certainly is faultless as to rhyme, rhythm and meter but does not contain the spirit of the original, and the same may we think be said of the rendering of the lines:

> And the silken, sad, uncertain rustle of each purple curtain
> Thrilled me—filled me with fantastic terrors never felt before; which is as follows:
> Jeesh Rauschen die Gardinen, die mir wir Gespenster schienen.
> Fuelte nun mein Herz mit Schrecken—Sprecken nie gefuehlt vorher;

But then in our mind there is in the whole English language scarcely a line to be found to equal that silken, sad uncertain rustling of those wierd draperies.

Buy for your mother, wife or sister, a Weed Sewing Machine, and you will find it placed among her household goods. T THS

Jno. Biggert & Son, at 116 Market street, sell the Weed "Family Favorite" Sewing Machines. Give them a call. T THS

For House Painting, go to 96 and 98 Third avenue.
T THS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

MARRIED:

ORNE—SNYDER—On Wednesday, the 15th inst., by Rev. John Scarborough, Mr. BENJAMIN ORNE, of Philadelphia, and Miss HERTA SNYDER, of this city.

DIED:

HUBLEY—On Monday afternoon February 13, 1871, at 1 o'clock, MARY KNOX, eldest daughter of Jacob B. Hubley, in the 14th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Capt. Alexander Hay, No. 55 First avenue, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MURRAY—On Tuesday, February 14th, at 8½ o'clock, P. M., WM. C. MURRAY, eldest son of Mrs. Eliza S. Murray, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral TO-DAY, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his mother, 65 River avenue, Allegheny.

☞ ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

☞ WILLIAM J. DICK & CO., Undertakers, 118 GRANT STREET. Every variety of Coffins constantly on hand, and every description of funeral furnishing goods at lower prices than they can be had elsewhere. The best carriages and hearse in the cities furnished. Agents for Raymond & Co., Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

Humphrey's Homepathic MEDICINES.

A complete line constantly on hand. Also, a full line of

Patent Medicines, Sponges, Soaps and Toilet Articles.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at

ROSENBACH'S Drug and Prescription Store,

140 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Great Western Gun Works.
RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
REVOLVERS,

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Material and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see or send for a price list before purchasing elsewhere. Fire Arms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Agents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
ja21:f80 179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa

LEATHER,
Hides and Oil,
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 128 Second Avenue,
(Near Smithfield street.)
de6:j2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY are now prepared to deliver freight promptly to the City of Franklin.
E. D. NETTLETON,
Freight Agent,
Corner 11th and Pike streets,
fe8:m82-MWF Pittsburgh.

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures
OFFICE:
No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

CHARCOAL.
In quantities to suit. Delivered in either City, in sacks or barrels, by
JOHN DYER,
Mary's Court, one square west of Federal, off Lacock St., Allegheny City. fe10:m6

DIED AMONGST STRANGERS.

A Commercial Traveler or a Pedlar Lying Dead in the St. Clair Hotel.

Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, a stranger named William Mullen arrived at the Union Depot from Chicago. He made his way to the St. Clair Hotel. He was evidently quite ill, and rapidly grew worse. He was worn almost to a shadow. He was assigned a room, and at once took to his bed. Mullen was not supposed by the hotel people to be in a dying state. About eight o'clock a colored waiter of the hotel visited his room. He saw Mullen struggling violently in what proved to be his death throes. He at once notified the clerk in the office, who dispatched a messenger for Doctor McDonald. When that gentleman arrived Mullen was found to be dead. The Doctor inquired into the facts of the case, and gave it as his opinion that he died from dysentery, which had wasted him to skin and bone.

From an examination of papers found on the person of the deceased it was ascertained that he was a resident of Delaware county and had been traveling extensively in the west in some commercial capacity, whether as a drummer for an eastern house or as a peddler could not be ascertained. He was apparently a man about fifty years of age.

He stated to the Hotel people that he was going home to die at his sister's in Delaware county. Death had little sympathy with his home yearnings, and poor Mullen lies dead in a strange place, amongst strangers. Coroner West was notified of the fact of his death, and empanneled a jury. Dr. E. Donnelly made a post mortem examination of Mullen's remains, and gave it as his opinion that the deceased had come to his death by pulmonary consumption. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the Doctor's opinion.

On Mullen's person were found receipts for jewelry purchased of the Messrs. Scott & Herrington of this city. A number of checks on the Seventh National Bank of Curwensville of date 1868 were also found upon him.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, February 15.—Cattle—Receipts continue liberal, there being 324 cars against 272 same day last week. Market dull at shading off prices: sales of 700 head as follows: 24 New York oxen, averaging from 1680 to 1875 pounds, at $7.25@7.87½; 28 Canada do, averaging 1527 to 1583 pounds, at $5.50@6.12½; 15 Kentucky do, 1522 pounds, at $6.75; 15 Ohio do, 1421 pounds, at $6.12½; 126 Kentucky steers, 1176 to 1486 pounds, at $6.15@7.87½; 95 Indiana do, 1010 to 1290 pounds, at $6@6.75; 18 Illinois do, 1158 to 1327 pounds, at $6@7.50; 34 Michigan do, 1168 to 1279 pounds, at $5.75@6.40; 12 Canada do, 995 to 1245, $5.50@6.50. Sheep—Receipts chiefly western. Market slow; sales 561 head Michigan at $5.25@5.75; 245 head Ohio $4.25@4.49; Canada $6.80. Hogs: no arrivals and no trade.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 15.—Cotton active; low middling 13¼c. Bulk meats 8⅛@11⅛@11¾c. Packed Bacon: clear sides 12¾c; shoulders 10c. Hams 16½c. Lard 12½c. Corn 70c. Oats 60c. Flour $4.50@7.50.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REPUBLICAN
County Convention.

The Republican Voters of Allegheny county are requested to meet at the usual places for holding Primary Elections in the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, February 25th, 1871,

Between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M., and elect ONE DELEGATE from each election district to a County Convention, to be held at the COURT HOUSE on

TUESDAY, 28th of February, 1871,

At 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Eight Delegates to represent the County in the STATE CONVENTION, which is to assemble at Harrisburg on the 16th DAY OF MARCH NEXT

The Primary Elections shall be held as far as practicable by the Republican members of the election boards in the different districts, and where the Republican officers are a minority of the regular board the voters are authorized to elect enough additional Republicans to complete the Board.

By order of the Republican County Executive Committee.

JOSEPH DILWORTH,
CHAIRMAN.
HENRY M. LONG, }
B. C. CHRISTY, } Secretaries.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13, 1871. fe15

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R. COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1871. }

☞ NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—On and after the First Day of February next Coupon No. 23, Turtle Creek Division Construction Bonds, will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Treasurer's office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh.
ja21:STTH JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., Treas'r.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD Co., }
Office of the Treasurer, }
Pittsburgh, January 23, 1871. }

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, on TUESDAY, February 21st, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
ja24:m5 JOHN BALLANTINE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 72 Wood street. }

☞ INTEREST NOTICE.—The Depositors of this Bank are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum has been credited up to their respective accounts on the first of January, and is now due and payable.

If said Interest is not withdrawn during this month, it will be added to their deposits and bear interest from the above date.
ja28:m39 C. M. SEIBERT, Treasurer.

☞ CASCADE IRON COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that the first meeting of the Stockholders and Corporators of "The Cascade Iron Company, of Pittsburgh," for organization under the Laws of the State of Michigan, relating to the formation of Corporations for Mining, &c., and for other purposes, will be held on THURSDAY, the 16th day of February, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of said Company, Perry Building, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the transaction of such business as may legally come before such meeting.
JOS. KIRKPATRICK,
ANDREW KLOMAN,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 31, 1871. fe1:m67

☞ OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND MARINES who want the 160 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND, or full particulars respecting the same, should purchase "HOMES IN THE WEST," a neat book of over 100 pages, published by B. F. BROWN, Pittsburgh, Pa. It contains something of interest to all who served in the army or navy ninety days or upward; gives a description of Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and other leading cities of the West; all the preemption laws, &c., &c. Price 50 cents. For sale at Room No. 4, New GAZETTE Building, or sent to any address on receipt of price and stamp.
Address B. F. BROWN,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan & Davieson,

Principals of the Institution of Anatomy 1027 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Lecturers on Anatomy, Physiology and Science, inform their friends and patients that they have opened a Branch Office for the practice of their profession at 198 PENN ST., Pittsburgh, Pa., where one of the firm may be confidentially consulted for a limited period more especially in all those cases of diseases and debility, for the treatment of which they are so justly celebrated. It is too well known that hundreds, nay thousands, suffer from the effects of early indiscretion, and seek in vain for relief. For none but the educated Physician, who has made these subjects a specialty is likely to succeed in restoring the patient to health and strength.

To all such, Drs. JORDAN and DAVIESON offer certain and speedy relief, and undertake no cases but those in which they are able to guarantee a safe, certain, and permanent cure. Their important Medical Work may be had from their office, 198 Penn street, on receipt of 25c.; and also as usual from their head establishment, 1025 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Hours of consultation, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. till 8 P. M.

Every case is strictly confidential. no30:h67

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, }
Office of Secretary and Treasurer, }
CLEVELAND, O., January 24th, 1871. }

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after February 10th. Stockholders registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 26 Exchange Place.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 30th inst. and re-opened February 11th.
G. A. INGERSOLL,
ja25:m9 Secretary.

SKATES!

SKATES!

I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'

Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.

I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate, just the article for a nice Christmas or New Year's present. The above Skates will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion, at

JAMES BOWN'S,
de24 136 WOOD STREET.

CARD.

The undersigned, having bought of HARDEE & LOOMIS, of Buffalo, N. Y., the right to manufacture and sell their

Improved Patent Bed Lounge.

They will be kept on hand at our warehouse, No. 64 SMITHFIELD STREET, both at wholesale and retail. They are positively the best Bed Lounge in the market. They are an improvement on all the Bed Lounges that have been gotten up before them.

A. MILLIKEN & CO.
fe13:m69

HOMINY.—25 bbls Pure Pearl Flint Hominy, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
fe1 141 First avenue.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE Levying a City, Poor, Business, and Sewerage Tax for the year 1871, and establishing the rates of Water Rents, and appropriating the Revenues arising therefrom.

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted*, by the Select and Common Council of the City of Allegheny and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same: That there shall be assessed levied and collected from the persons, professions, trades and property in and of the city of Allegheny made taxable, a tax of ten (10) mills on the county valuation for the use of the city aforesaid; also five (5) mills on the county valuation, exclusive of improvements, for sewerage purposes; also three (3) mills on the dollar for the support of the poor of the city; also there is assessed and levied for the present year a tax of one (1) mill on the dollar for the use of said city on the amount of the annual sales of all goods, wares and merchandise, and upon all articles of trade and commerce sold in the city, whether sold by auction or otherwise; Provided that all persons whose sales do not amount to one thousand (1,000) dollars shall be exempt.

SEC. 2. And it is hereby further enacted, That the ordinance amending the seventeenth section of chapter seventeen increasing the rates of water rents twenty-five (25) per cent. be and the same is hereby re-enacted in all its parts and provisions, except the rate of metre measure, which shall remain as fixed by Ordinance passed the 25th day of February, 1867.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That section second of an ordinance passed the 11th day of February, 1869, fixing the rate of Vehicle License, be and the same is re-enacted in all its parts and provisions.

SEC. 4. That all the receipts arising from taxes, water rents, markets, fines and forfeitures and all other sources, together with moneys in the hands of the treasurer not otherwise appropriated be, and the same are appropriated to the following purposes:

No.		
No. 1	Salaries	$22,275 00
" 2	Interest	20,562 55
" 3	Fire Department	33,000 00
" 4	Printing	5,000 00
" 5	Street and bridges	28,500 00
" 6	Wharves and Landings	6,000 00
" 7	Surveys	7,000 00
" 8	Police	36,500 00
" 9	Contingent Fund	21,050 68
" 10	Proceeds of 3 mill poor tax	
" 11	Water Works	37,000 00
" 12	Outstanding warrants	1,122 50
" 13	Gas	10,000 00
" 14	Sinking Fund	37,904 80
" 15	Wharf bonds	1,900 00
" 16	City Property	4,000 00
	Total	271,875 53

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

City tax	82,529 68
Business tax	14,000 00
Water tax	98,730 00
Markets	16,000 00
Weigh scales	7,281 00
Wood and bark	60 40
Vehicle license	9,000 00
Measuring boards	500 00
Sale of ferrules	1,867 00
Fines and forfeitures	2,780 39
Lot regulations	1,000 00
Ground rents	2,910 77
Railroads	5,274 11
Delinquent taxes of 1870	26,000 00
Due from various persons	3,282 58
Total	$271,875 53

Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 9th day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. fe15

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the issue of Sewerage Bonds.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to have bonds prepared, to be designated "Sewerage Bonds," to the amount of Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000), to pay for the sewers under contract or to be put under contract during the year for the construction of which the city is to furnish the funds; said Bonds to be of the denomination of $500 and $1,000 each; to mature in ten years from date of issue, and to have coupons attached, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the first days of January and July in each and every year. Said bonds to be signed by the Mayor and Treasurer, and countersigned by the Controller.

SEC. 2. That all sales of said Bonds which may be issued shall be made by the Controller of said city, by and with the advice of the Finance Committee, and in all other respects the issue, sale and disposal of the proceeds of said Bonds shall be in accordance with the Act of Assembly relative to sewers, in the city of Allegheny, approved the 24th day of March, 1870.

SEC. 3. That the faith, credit and corporate property of the City of Allegheny be and is hereby pledged, for the redemption of said Bonds at maturity, and the interest accruing thereon.

SEC. 3. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith, be and they are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 9th day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. fe15

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the Opening of Perry street, in the City of Allegheny.

WHEREAS, The viewers appointed by ordinance of 14th January, 1869, on the opening of Perry street, decline to perform the duties of their appointment, and it is deemed advisable to order a new view; therefore

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the ordinance of 14th January, 1869, to open Perry street, be and the same is hereby repealed and the viewers discharged.

SEC. 2. That Perry street be opened of a width of forty feet, from its present terminus in the Third ward to the Troy Hill road and Vinial street, and that James Morgan, Arthur Hobson and Jacob Schmekrath, Freeholders, be, and they are hereby appointed viewers to view the premises, appraise the damages, and make assessments of benefits, as provided by Act of Assembly, approved the first of April, 1870, entitled "An Act relative to Streets in the City of Allegheny."

SEC. 3. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be and are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 9th day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Common Council. fe15

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the widening of Washington avenue from Sedgwick street to Pasture Lane.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Washington avenue be widened to the width of fifty feet, from Sedgwick street to Pasture Lane, and that Nicholas Voegtley, Jr., Joseph Craig and James Ritchie, freeholders, be, and they are hereby appointed viewers, to view the premises, appraise the damages, and make assessments of benefits, as provided by Act of Assembly, approved the first of April, 1870, entitled "An Act relative to streets in the City of Allegheny."

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 9th day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JAMES McBRIER,
President of Select Council.
Attest: J. R. OXLEY,
Clerk of Select Council.
ALFRED SLACK,
President of Common Council.
Attest: R. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. fe16

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Tobacco and Cigars,
No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,
(Third door from Suspension Bridge.)
ALLEGHENY, PA.
AGENTS FOR
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ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
79 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.

ASSESSMENTS.

IN THE MATTER OF OPENING FORBES STREET, PITTSBURGH.—Notice is hereby given that the report of the Commissioner (appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions,) in the above case has been confirmed by the Court, and that all persons assessed for benefits are required to pay their assessments within thirty days from this date or liens will be filed for the same, with costs, attorney's fees, &c.
J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.
PITTSBURGH, February 9, 1871. fe9

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO STATIONERS.
CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1871. }
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FEBRUARY 18th for furnishing the city with Stationery and Blank Books for the ensuing year. Bidders will please send in specimens.
By order of Finance Committee.
fe13 R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.
BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
Engine, Locomotive and Rolling Mill Brasses made promptly to order.
Office—558 PENN STREET. Foundry—Corner 17th and RAILROAD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LACE LEATHER.
PAGE'S PATENT, IN SIDES;
Also, BABCOCK'S PATENT METAL TIPPED cut already for use, at
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
de1 26 and 28 Sixth street.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja30:e 146 Grant street.

NOTICE TO WEIGHERS AT PRIVATE SCALES.—Weighers at private scales will call at the Controller's office and receive their bonds for the year 1871 and have them properly executed for the approval of the Finance Committee. Those who are in arrears will please call on the Treasurer and pay over the amounts due by them for the year 1870.
By order of Committee.
fe13 R. J. McGOWAN, Controller.

EDWARD HERLINE..........EDWARD B. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 321 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 39 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
☞ Special attention given to Checks, Bonds [illegible] Lithography.

NEW WALL PAPERS,
Now receiving, of new designs, for halls, dining rooms and chambers. Also, Plain Tints and Decorations in extensive variety, at
No. 107 MARKET ST., near Fifth avenue.
oc29 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞ PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
Manager M. W. CANNING.
Last night but two of the brilliant engagement of
Mr. Edwin Adams.
THURSDAY EVENING, February 16, will be presented the great drama, entitled DREAMS OF DELUSION.
Sir Bernard ... Edwin Adams.
To conclude with the celebrated comedy of WILD OATS.
Rover ... Edwin Adams.
[illegible]

☞ PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
Manager M. W. CANNING.
MONDAY EVENING, February 20, 1871, for SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY.
The Grand English Opera Combination.
[illegible]

☞ TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
[illegible]
PARIS SURRENDERED [illegible]

☞ MERCANTILE
Library Lectures.
THE DISTINGUISHED LECTURER,
John B. Gough,
Will deliver Two Lectures at
MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL,
Under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association.
First—On Friday Evening, Feb. 17,
"PECULIAR PEOPLE."
Second—On Monday Evening, Feb. 20,
"CIRCUMSTANCES."
TICKETS ... 75 Cents.
No Reserved Seats. Tickets for sale at the Library.

☞ LIBRARY HALL.
Two Concerts
BY THE
CANTATA SOCIETY,
WILL BE GIVEN ON
Tuesday and Thursday Evenings, February 14th and 16th.
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☞ THE PILGRIM.
Last Weeks.
[illegible]

☞ SOLDIERS, WIDOWS AND ORPHANS'
Grand Charity Fair.
[illegible]

INSURANCE.

ANDES INSURANCE CO.
OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.
[illegible]
S. S. D. THOMPSON, Agent,
Office: 64 FOURTH AVENUE,
[illegible]

Federal Insurance Co.
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets.
[illegible]

CITY INSURANCE CO.
OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 64 Fourth Ave.
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Of Pittsburgh.
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Of Pittsburgh.
[illegible]

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Phelan's Building.
[illegible]

CHARTER 1829 PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSUR. CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible]

Franklin Savings Fund,
No. 43 OHIO STREET, Allegheny,
[illegible]

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
[illegible]